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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1927. 日九十月七

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MURDER TRIAL SPEECHES

ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF KNOTS.

COUNSEL'S DEMONSTRATIONS IN COURT.

DEFENCE NOT "FRAME-UP."

The Castle Peak murder trial, which has engaged the attention of Judge, jury and counsel at the Criminal Sessions for over a week, entered on its last stage this morning when counsel made their final addresses to the jury. His Lordship will sum up this afternoon when the jury is expected to give its verdict. There were fewer spectators in Court this morning, probably due to the fact that counsel's speeches are not translated except to the prisoner, and therefore Chinese spectators have little interest in them.

In his address to the jury, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, counsel for the Crown, reviewed the evidence and suggested that the knot found in the rope was an excellent one for strangulation but not one to be used for hanging. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in his address, pointed out that the Crown did not reveal the true nature of their case until yesterday afternoon, and suggested that that was a matter for the great consideration of the jury.

COULD HER FEET TOUCH GROUND?

Inspector Lane was recalled when the Court resumed this morning and said that the *murderer* made a brief statement to him. This was later incorporated in a fuller statement made later. Asked if he could find the first statement Inspector Lane asked permission to look through his file. Mr. Jenkin commented that it was unfortunate when the statement could not be found.

In answer to Mr. Somerset Fitzroy witness said he could recall quite clearly what the statement contained.

Counsel for the Crown then called a tailor from the Wing On company following a request from His Lordship made yesterday afternoon when the question of whether a pair of trousers were of the type worn by a man or woman arose. The tailor said this morning that the trousers were of male style and of a pattern in fashion four years ago.

Mr. Jenkin then commented on the references which His Lordship had handed down in connexion with his decision during the earlier stages of the trial that there was a case to go before the jury. Counsel said that a highly important point was raised and one which, in the advent of a decision adverse to him, would be argued before the Full Court.

Mr. Fitzroy quoted a further reference to show that there was evidence to go before the jury and His Lordship intimated that he would reserve the point.

The Use of the Knot.

Counsel for the Crown then rose to address the jury and spoke of the evidence of the *murderer*. Prisoner had gone to bed angry and if it was necessary to provide any motive for the crime, it was provided by prisoner himself. Mr. Fitzroy continued to review the evidence and said an extraordinary circumstance came when prisoner arrived at the verandah of the house and looking at his watch found it was 11.30. He looked at his watch shortly afterwards, and then after going through the window found his wife hanging. "I suggest it is utterly impossible for him to have done in seventeen minutes what he tells us he did," added counsel.

Speaking of the ropes Mr. Fitzroy suggested that the knot on the one round the neck was a most excellent one for strangling a person but not for hanging a person. According to the medical evidence the marks could only be caused by strangulation as the prisoner had said that they were not made after death.

"The case for the Crown is that being on bad terms with his wife prisoner made up his mind to do away with her. He deliberately sent out the maid and the second child and by some means he got the woman upstairs and deliberately strangled her. Witnesses have said that the woman was apparently in good health and that she was normal."

(Continued on Page 14.)

BIG "PICKINGS" AT WU-HAN.

COMMERCE BEING STEADILY RUINED.

TRADE UNDER COMPULSION.

A private letter received in Hongkong from a British resident of Hankow gives some idea of the conditions prevailing there now, and the changes that have occurred since the days of the British Concession.

He comments, "Hongkong has the advantage of being a Colony, while we are nobody's children." Referring to the bitter disappointment at the absence of action by the Home Government, he declares that the real cost to Britons at Hankow is the loss of "face" in Central China, and which may lead to the annihilation of British trade in the country.

As to actual conditions at the time of writing, August 3, he states that rioting may break out at Hankow at any moment. He continues: "The richest Chinese left the port a long time ago, and those left have been financially picked clean by a scientific system of taxation, silver embargo and paper money. The native shops only keep open under threats from the officials of severe punishment if their masters close their doors. The result is that stocks are not being replenished, as the money used, treasury notes, would be unacceptable if it was not forced on the public by the local government. Rice, salt, and oil are now practically unobtainable, and the time is rapidly approaching when something is bound to break. The total sum squeezed from Wuhan must reach a terrific amount, and the problem is where it has all gone to."

The writer then mentions reports that much of the money is being invested in Hongkong property—a very interesting fact, he points out, in view of the agitation by the investors against everything British.

One group of ex-officials is rumoured to have about \$30,000,000 as the share of the pickings at Wu-han.

THE DUBLIN MURDER.

FURTHER SUSPECTS RELEASED.

London, Aug. 15. The Dublin police asked that information be refused in the case of Owen Donnelly and Thomas Merrihan, charged on remand for conspiring with others for the murder of Mr. Kevin O'Higgins. The accused were thereupon released.—*Reuter*.

BOMB IN BRISBANE.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY RECORDS.

Brisbane, Aug. 15. The police are convinced that the explosion of a bomb in the Criminal Investigation Department offices yesterday was intended to destroy records relating to recent robberies.—*Reuter*.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTY.

ARRESTED AND LODGED IN GAOL.

Paris, Aug. 15. The Communist Deputy, Mr. Marty, who did not surrender after a Court sentence, has been arrested at Angers, and has been lodged in Sante prison.—*Reuter*.

ARGENTINE OPINION.

U. S. ENLIGHTENS IT.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 15. The United States Embassy here has sent all the newspapers a complete account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in order to enlighten public opinion on the subject.—*Reuter's American Service*.

FLIGHT DELAYED.

BAD WEATHER SENDS PLANE HOME.

GERMANS TO TRY AGAIN.

Berlin, Aug. 15. The company owning the Bremen announces that an aeroplane was sighted at 1515 this morning in 53.26 Lat. N., 1.14 Long. E., proceeding in an east-south-east direction. It is believed here that this news indicates that the aeroplane is returning to Germany on account of bad weather.

Later. The Bremen has returned to Dessau, and landed at 4.20.

The plane had flown over Ireland, and was heading for Cape Race when it met with very heavy storms. An attempt to defy them would have meant certain death, so the airman decided to return. They dashed downwind at top speed for home, and the machine landed undamaged and in excellent condition.

The Junker firm state that the attempt will be repeated so soon as the weather permits.—*Reuter*.

American Welcome Prepared.

New York, Aug. 15. Various American cities had been busy preparing for the reception of the Bremen. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago had indicated that they intended to keep great shafts of light all night long in the sky at the principal air ports, and that provision would be made for an adequate supply of police.

Chicago was most enthusiastic at the possibility of being the American terminus of the flight. Mayor Thompson declared that the welcome would be on a scale which would make Colonel Lindbergh's welcome in Paris seem comparatively tame.

Anticipating that the German fliers might have some difficulty owing to the fog, the trans-Atlantic flier Chamberlin was to take off at dawn on August 16 with a view to meeting them off the Massachusetts coast, and escorting them to Mitchell Field, on Long Island.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Terrible Ordeal.

Berlin, Aug. 15. The airman of the Bremen are recovering from the strain of their 22 hours, battle with the elements. Captain Koshl explains that they flew during a terrible night of storm, through impenetrable fog, with thunder, lightning and rain, and lost an hour on scheduled time.

The wind tossed the plane badly, and the machine was twice out of control, though the engines were working perfectly. They were hardly able to ascertain whether they were flying over land or water, and the engines were devouring fuel alarmingly. The airman then decided to give up the flight in view of the similar weather ahead.—*Reuter*.

EARLIER CABLES.

One Machine Crashes.

Bremen, Aug. 15. The Europa had flown over the North Sea for thirty minutes when of a sudden engine trouble developed and compelled Rastick to turn back hurriedly. He experienced a difficulty in finding a landing place owing to pitch darkness, until aerodrome lights were espied and then a landing was made precipitately. The aeroplane came down with a crash, breaking the landing gear and propeller.

It is reported that another Junker will be offered the crew in order to make a re-attempt. Heading for Chicago. Dessau, Aug. 15. The Bremen is heading for Chicago if the fuel lasts out. London, Aug. 15. The Bremen was seen passing over Wakefield at 1.40 this morning.—*Reuter*.

London, Aug. 15. The Bremen passed over Blackpool at 2.45 this morning. She left Dessau at 6.20 last night.—*Reuter*.

Later. It is reported from Kingstown and Dublin that the Bremen passed over at 5.15 a.m.—*Reuter*.

War Records.

London, Aug. 15. "Iron" rations also tea, lemons, chocolates and sausage for each (Continued on Page 14.)

SERIOUS LAPSE BY SOLDIERS.

TWO K.O.B. MEN SENT TO PRISON.

FRAUDULENT COLLECTION.

A number of residents on the Peak have been victimised by two soldiers from the King's Own Scottish Borderers who have succeeded in obtaining a sum of money by pretending that they were soliciting subscriptions for a fund on behalf of the widow of one of their comrades, Private Prince, who was recently drowned while bathing at Taiwan Bay.

The culprits, Lance Corporal S. Lockhead and Lance Corporal E. R. Hart, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Police Court this morning, in response to a number of charges arising from these frauds.

The Magistrate: The first charge preferred against you is this: that you two together, on or about the 23rd of last month, obtained the sum of \$50 from Mr. E. L. Sim, at No. 26, The Peak, by means of false pretences: those false pretences being that you were authorised by the Regiment to collect money on behalf of the widow of the late Private Prince of your Regiment, whereas in fact you were not so authorised. You did that with intent to defraud: that is to say, keep the money for yourself. What do you say to that charge?

Both defendants pleaded guilty.

His Worship: The second charge is that you attempted to obtain money from the second complainant, Major Wolfe-Murray, in exactly the same way, pretending to collect money on behalf of the widow of Private Prince, with intent to defraud him, on or about the same date.

Both defendants also pleaded guilty to this charge.

His Worship: A further charge is now preferred against you, that on or about the 27th of last month, you obtained the sum of \$5 in exactly the same way, with the same excuse, and with the same intention to defraud, from Mr. C. I. Cooke, at No. 9, The Peak.

To this charge also both defendants returned a plea of guilty. They made no statements.

A Serious View.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, A.S.P., who appeared to prosecute, was asked by His Worship if it was supposed that the defendants had obtained any more money besides the \$55, and replied that he understood the equivalent of \$6 or \$7 was collected.

His Worship: Have defendants paid over any of the monies which they obtained?

Mr. Booth: No. If I may say so, I am instructed to say that the military authorities take a serious view of the case, that is why they have taken it to the civil authorities. Second defendant assisted the military authorities in their investigations and was of considerable value to them. First defendant was identified by Major Wolfe-Murray, and was arrested and put in the guard room. Second defendant voluntarily gave himself up.

Later Mr. Booth also said: Another point, your Worship. These men said that they were collecting on behalf of the widow of Private Prince. I can produce records to show that the late Private Prince was not married.

His Worship, addressing the first defendant, Lockhead, said:—For your share in getting the \$50 from Mr. Sim you will go to prison with hard labour for two months. On each of the other two charges, one month each, making four months in all.

As regards the second defendant, Hart, His Worship, sentenced him to one month on each charge, making three months in all.

In passing these sentences, his Worship remarked: It seems to be a deliberate and bare-faced fraud on the public."

At the conclusion of the case, the Press was asked to say that other residents on the Peak who may have been defrauded by the defendants are requested to communicate with Lt.-Col. D. J. Comyn, D.S.O., C.M.G., Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, at Murray Barrack.

CHIANG CAUSES SURPRISE.

NANKING OBSERVERS ARE DUMBFOUNDED.

WU-HAN FORCES STILL ADVANCING DOWN-RIVER.

THE SOUTHERN RETREAT.

The resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has come as a great surprise to observers at Nanking, who state that he was in a strong position there. However, the threat from the Northern forces is serious, and there is also the advance of the Wu-han troops down-river to be taken into account.

Apparently the Kwangsi armies are to combine with the Wu-han forces, and thus the South is again to be united in the name of Nationalism. Meanwhile Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Ningpo.

The report of General Gelen's departure from Hankow is stated to have been premature. He is still there, but is to leave shortly, on a long-overdue "holiday."

RUSSIAN GENERAL'S "HOLIDAY."

THE NORTHERN ADVANCE.

Troop Activity at Nanking.

Nanking, Aug. 15. The remaining soldiers belonging to the 37th Army have crossed-Kai-shek is far stronger from a military point of view than is generally recognised. From the fact that the Nanking forces were successfully counter-attacking north of the Yangtze, the observers were dumbfounded to hear that Chiang had resigned.

The retirement of the South-erns from Mingkwang is confirmed, while 10,000 have gone to Kaoyu to attempt to hold up the advance of Sun Chuan-fang's troops along the Grand Canal. Meanwhile fairly large bodies of Southern troops are withdrawing from the north bank towards Chinkiang and Nanking.

These movements, however, are at present unimportant compared with the flow of Wu-han supporters down-river towards Nanking. News from Nanking is very vague, but it appears that the civilians are out of the picture and the military are supreme.

Wu-Han Appealed To.

Chinese reports suggest that the advance of Li Tsung-jen from Wuhu, with an army of 7,000, will clarify the situation, by enabling the Kwangsi General Li Tsung-jen, Pei Tsung-hai and Ho Ying-ching to dominate the position, pending the arrival of large Wu-han forces from Kiukiang and Hankow.

The Kwangsi commanders have already wired to General Tang Shen-chi explaining the necessity for the retirement of their commander-in-chief, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, for the purpose of enabling the Hankow and Nanking Governments to reunite, and have requested the Wu-han authorities to give instructions regarding their future action.

GEN. GALEN'S HOLIDAY.

Said to be Long Overdue.

Shanghai, Aug. 16. A message from Hankow states that it transpires that General Galen, who was reported to have left Hankow, but states that he intends to leave as soon as his duties permit, as he needs a holiday, which is long overdue.—*Reuter*.

WU-HAN AFFAIRS.

Some Urgent Problems.

Hankow, Aug. 4.

Yesterday saw little change in the local situation, except for the fact that the currency and store trouble has now spread to Wu-chang. Although the majority of the stores were forced to open on Tuesday by orders of the Garrison Commander, yesterday saw the bulk of them closed again.

Ricsha Coolies Strike.

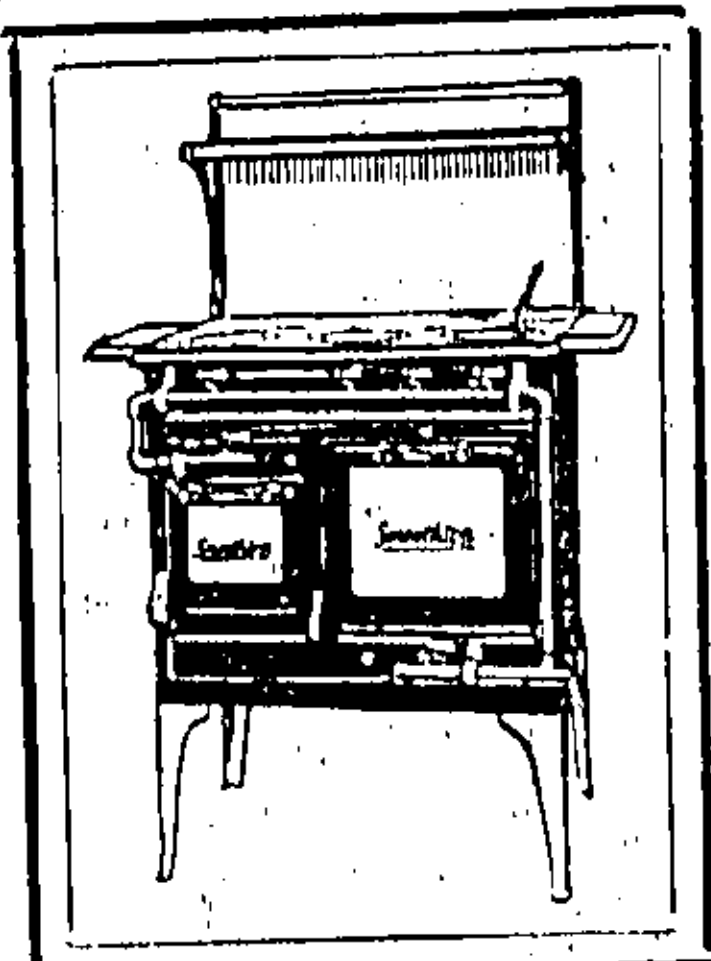
A strike occurred of ricsha coolies yesterday at Wuchang. It appears that the same trouble is prevalent there, and that is the shortage of copper coins. Here in Hankow and also in Wuchang there are plenty of subsidiary silver coins, but among these there are so many of dubious value that ricsha coolies cannot take them.

Foreigners have the same trouble, but to the ricsha coolie it is a serious matter as he depends on coppers alone for the purchase of his food supply, and the shortage of these yesterday was the cause of a strike amongst them.

(Continued on Page 14.)

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CASTLE PEAK CASE.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

In yesterday afternoon's hearing of the Castle Peak murder trial, Mr. Fitzroy continued his cross-examination. Prisoner said when he cut his wife down the amount of rope between the place where he cut it and the rafter was a little over a foot. He did not touch the rope again and he did not know of anyone else doing so. He could not remember whether he left the rope there when he left the house. Before he removed to Shamshui, however, he removed the rope off the rafter.

Replying to His Lordship, prisoner said he did not take down the rope connected to the beam when he cut the body down. Why did you not take it all down?—It did not occur to me.

Prisoner was further questioned with regard to the rope, when he said that his eye-sight was bad, and as he was not wearing glasses at the time when his wife hung herself he could not identify the rope produced.

Answering His Lordship, prisoner said there were several nails in the beam.

What do you mean by several?—Well, there were several. I did not count them. Only one person in the world would think of counting the nails in the house.

In answer to further questions he said the rope in court was not the same as that with which he tied up his bicycle as it was thicker. He said he thought there was some rope in his house similar to that in court.

Mui Tsai Coached.

The mui tsai, he continued, belonged formerly to Li Wai, his wife's brother, and she had been given to him two years ago. After the tragedy she was taken back to Li Wai by the police, and whatever she had said there she had been coached to say.

Prisoner admitted that the mui tsai was with him until the time of his arrest, and it was after his arrest that she was taken back to Li Wai. So far as he knew there was no communication between the mui tsai and Li Wai prior to his arrest.

Prisoner was shown a looped rope and was asked if he made the knot, to which he replied in the negative.

Mr. Fitzroy: I put it to you that after the mui tsai had gone out you deliberately knotted the rope round your wife's neck and strangled her.—Did not. Do you think anyone could strangle another person without assistance? You try it yourself and see.

Was there a struggle between you and your wife, you at one end of the rope and she at the other?—No. I was up in the plantation with the mui tsai.

She says you were not.—It it not true.

I put it to you it was after you took your wife down stairs and washed the floors that you went to the plantation.—No.

Did you try to hang her before you went to the plantation?—No. You say that what the mui tsai said is a whole fabrication and tissue of lies?—Yes. She might have made a mistake and she did not remember things correctly.

Whose Trousers.

Prisoner was then questioned with regard to the pair of tattered trousers which were found in a pond, and which the mui tsai said had been worn by the prisoner's wife.

Prisoner said those trousers were male style and did not belong to his wife. In explaining the difference between men's and women's trousers, around the waist, the prisoner informed Mr. Fitzroy that he could get hold of anybody in the court and see for himself the difference.

The trousers were very thin, he said, and at the time of the tragedy, when it was cold weather, no one would be wearing such thin

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. P. C. A.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I was very pleased to learn from the latter of the Honorary Secretary of the local S. P. C. A., published to-day, of the Society's intention of making an appeal to the members of the general public for greater support.

There are, no doubt some people whose love of animals does not extend beyond that of their own pets, yet I feel sure that in this Colony there must be hundreds who are far from being indifferent to the welfare of all animals.

Many liberal donations, I believe, have been received by the Society in the past, and while appreciating the valuable support of the generous donors, yet it is hardly fair to expect the whole responsibility of maintaining the Society to fall on them. I feel that the proposed step of inviting as many as possible of the members of the general public to lend their sympathy and interest, and to assist in furnishing the Society with a regular source of income annually will meet with a ready response. To take a share in the supporting of an active movement for the benefit of our dumb friends will be regarded by all animal lovers as a welcome duty.

I wonder how many active members there are on the books of the Society. I have never seen a list published by it yet.

I trust the Society's efforts will result not only in greater financial, but also in numerical strength.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

OBITUARY.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

The death occurred at Stanmore, I.S.O., P.L.S., at the age of 83.

Mr. Ford retired from the position of Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, Hongkong, in 1902, after a service of 31 years.

At the time of his arrival in the Colony, the hillsides of the island were almost bare of vegetation save for scattered patches of scrub and rough grass. When he left, they were to a large extent covered with forest trees and had become a picture of charm and beauty which never fails to excite admiration.

Mr. Ford was an accomplished botanist, and from time to time made journeys of exploration in the adjoining province of Kwangtung which resulted in the discovery of various hitherto unknown plants. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in Dec., 1885.

Sir Harold Lyle.

Sir Thomas Harold Lyle, formerly Consul-General at Bangkok, died at his house in Kingswear, Devon, on July 16, at the age of 54. Sir Harold Lyle, who was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, entered the Consular Service in 1893, and was posted as a student interpreter to Siam. In 1896 he was acting Consul at Chiangmai, and six years after he was promoted to be Vice-Consul at Bangkok. He returned to Chiangmai to be Consul for the Consular district in 1907, and in 1913 he became Consul-General for the Kingdom of Siam, with the local rank of First Secretary of Legation. Appointed C.M.G. in 1916 he was created K.B.E. in 1925, a year after his retirement. Sir Harold Lyle married Miss Rose Hilda Sawyer, and is survived by Lady Lyle and by a son and a daughter.

He added that his opinion was that they had been thrown into the pond as useless by somebody employed in the brick factory, as the pond was nearer to the factory than his house.

The case was adjourned until this morning, when it is expected to conclude.

FREE EDUCATION.

EXCELLENT WORK BY CHARK KWAN SCHOOL.

At present Chinese students of English in Hongkong are freely denounced as the typically successful products of British Colonial education who will not and cannot do anything for China and the Chinese. But this unfavourable criticism will become meaningless when the excellent work done by Chark Kwan Free School is publicly known.

It is an institution for the free education of poor Chinese children. It was established 8 years ago, and has since been maintained by young Chinese educational exiles in this outpost of the British Empire. There is an annual subscription campaign in which Chinese students of both sexes are requested to contribute fifty cents. Their response to the appeal for the maintenance fund of the school has always been more generous than expected.

The money raised is entrusted to an Executive Committee, the members of which are elected from different schools in the Colony once a year. In this body the most important figures are the Head Master, the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Secretary. Since its establishment the school has been extremely fortunate in securing the advice and assistance of Dr. Lai Hsi-chi and Dr. Au Tait-tin of Hongkong University.

Finance. Three years ago the finance of the school was in a state of confusion. Mr. Lam Choi-chiu, B.A., was then elected Hon. Treasurer. During his term of office, June, 1924-May, 1926, Mr. Lam was responsible for the restoring of the school to a sound financial footing, producing, much to his credit, the two balance sheets as shown below.

Mr. Lee Pui-tong of Hongkong University has been his worthy successor. Mr. Lee raised more than \$2,000 in the last financial campaign.

June 1924-May 1925.—Income \$1,630.61; Expenditure \$1,509.41.

June 1925-May 1926.—Income \$2,221.78; Expenditure \$1,326.24.

June 1926-May 1927.—Income \$2,527.90; Expenditure \$1,820.02.

This article is necessarily incomplete without due praise to those workers outside the Committee. Miss Ruby Lee, of French Convent and Miss Kan Yuen Lan of St. Paul's Girls' School each collected last year over \$300. To these two enthusiastic social workers no eulogium is more eloquent than the wish that they may persevere in helping their less fortunate brethren in years to come.

To Messrs. Kan Foon-cheung, Lee Hoi-tung, Leung King-wan, Tsung Po-ki, who individually contributed \$100 last year, the school is much indebted.

The 1927 subscription campaign is now on, and any donation to the school is warmly appreciated.

The Chark Kwan Year Book has just come out and will be sent on application to Hon. Secretary, Chark Kwan Free School, 67-69, High Street, (2nd floor), Hongkong.—Contributed.

U.S. BUDGET.

MATERIAL INCREASE FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Rapid City, Aug. 15.

At the conclusion of an all day conference with President Coolidge, General Herbert Lord, director of the Budget, stated that the President approved a material increase in next year's expenditure for national defence. Both the Army and Navy were amply provided for.

The five years aviation programme of the Army and Navy, also the Commerce Department's aviation programme, would be pushed on and, in addition, a beginning made on six new cruisers and other naval craft. The battleships Nevada and Oklahoma will be remodelled.—Reuter's American Service.

B.A.T. WORKERS.

COMPANY'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has written the following letter to the workers of the B. A. T. factories in Footung, according to a Chinese newspaper:

"I have received your letter, dated July 23, stating that the B. A. T. management has decided to suspend work for four months from July 29, and requesting that negotiations be opened with a view to having the workmen's saving fund issued. I have also received similar letters from the Labour Unions Unification Committee, the Political Training Department of the 2nd route of the Shanghai (Chinese territory) Municipality.

"I have already sent subordinates to lodge a verbal protest. According to Major Bassett and Mr. Morris, the general managers, the factories might resume work after a fortnight.

Usual Custom. Upon being questioned, Major Bassett stated that it is a customary rule among the factories not to pay wages when the factories have to suspend work, and if the cigarette market does not become more favourable, they would have to close down their business.

Major Bassett, further explaining the cessation of work, stated that the company's business had become very bad and orders from the interior have been very poor; furthermore, they have to pay heavy taxes, thus they have to carry on their business on a reduced scale. As cigarettes are very easily spoilt and cannot be preserved for any length of time, they have to stop the manufacture. Furthermore, the past few years were poor trading years for the Company.

Cigarette Tax. To enable the Company to resume business, thereby maintaining the livelihood of several thousand workers, they hope that the Chinese Government will reconsider the imposition of the cigarette tax and take into consideration the state of affairs in the interior and the lack of protection to foreign merchants."

Washington, Aug. 15. The United States and Britain have entered into a reciprocal arrangement to release property seized in war time under the American and British Trading with the Enemy Acts. There are about three hundred such cases in each country. The estimated total value is two million dollars. A little corporation property is involved.—Reuter's American Service.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

SIX HUNDRED CASES.

Washington, Aug. 15. Further trouble for the "wets" is indicated in an announcement by the Prohibition Commissioner that purchasers of illegal liquor henceforth will be deemed equally guilty with the seller and will suffer the same penalties. Heretofore only the bootlegger has been punished.—Reuter's American Service.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR.

PURCHASER TO SUFFER EQUALLY WITH VENDOR.

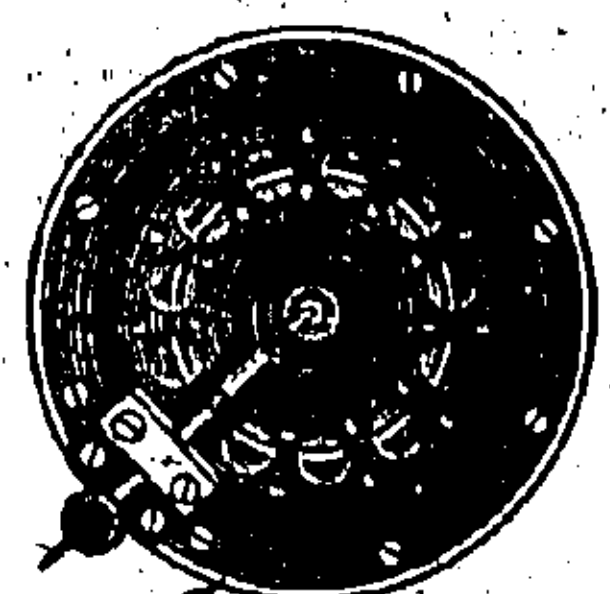
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REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

GARRISONS LOYAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Lisbon, Aug. 15. After an all-night sitting the Cabinet drew up a decree for the carrying out of all measures against the insurgents. The Government has received messages from all garrisons in the country assuring it of the Army's loyalty. Calm continues to prevail.—Reuter.

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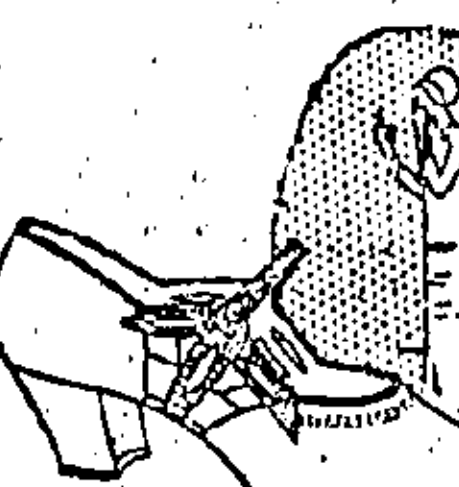
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Established 1912.
THE

ROYAL

SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Dancing and Walking Shoes, also Lizard Skin Shoes



MADE TO ORDER
Expert Fit and Good Workmanship.

No. 1, D'Aguiar Street, Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co. Telephone Central 3237.

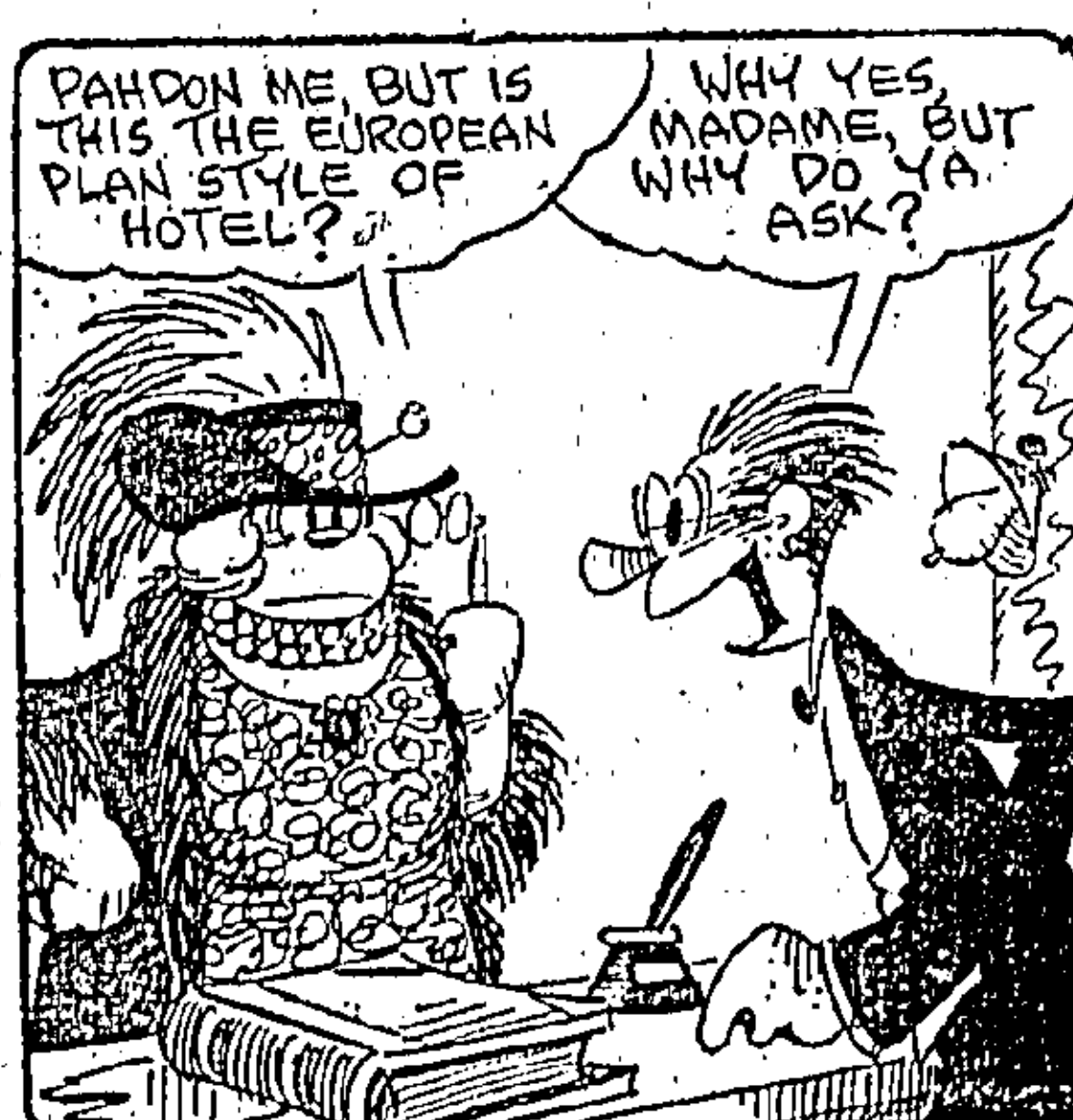


IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS



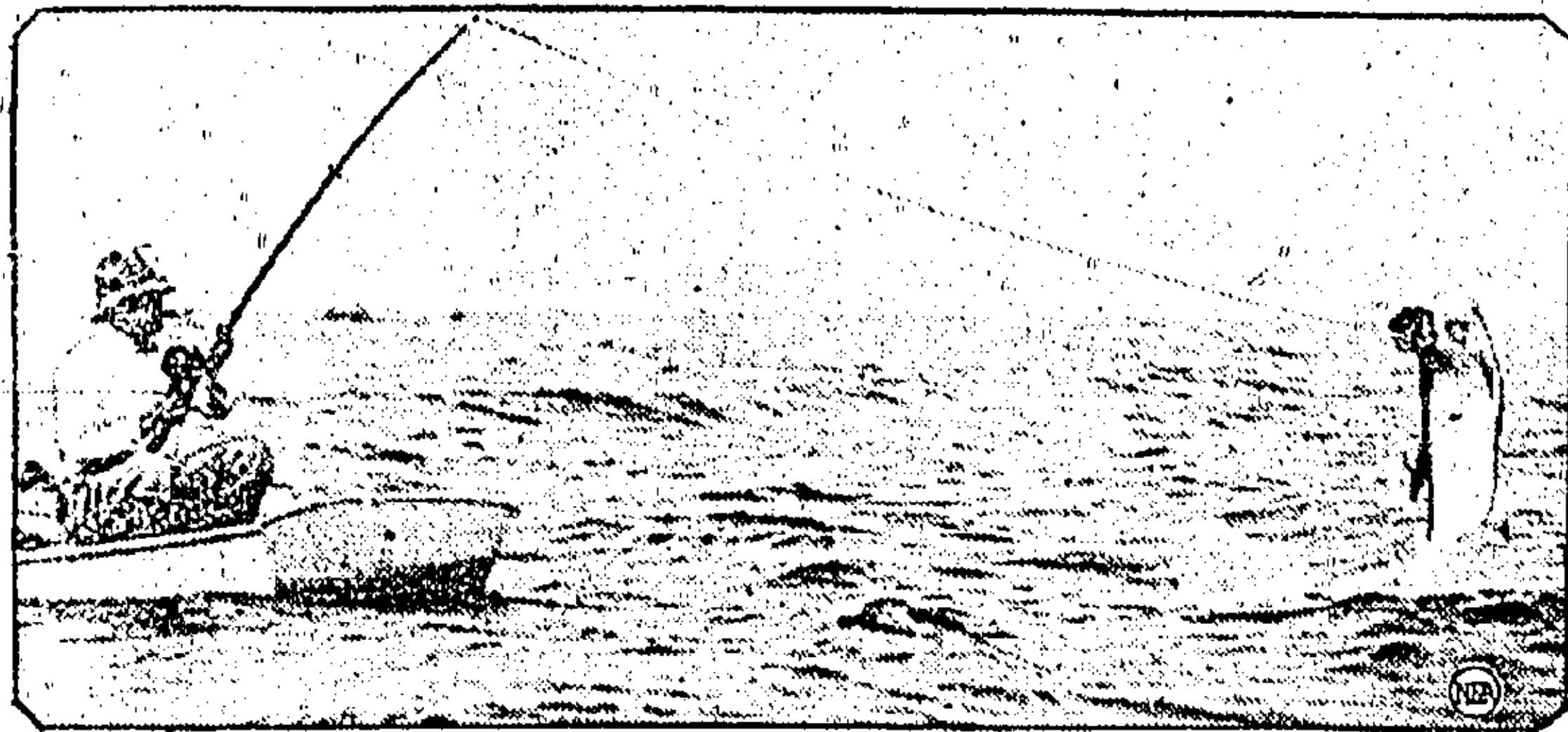
Teething troubles
Because SCOTT'S Emulsion contains 44% of pure cod liver oil and lime salts for bone formation, it prevents teething troubles, rickets and soft bones. Ask for genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION

SALESMAN SAM



So Exasperating

By Small



REAL ANGLING.—This shows tarpon, king of Florida's big fish, when the patient angler's hook bites into his gills. See here! Straight up out of the sea he comes a-fining, his mouth wide, his great head shaking to dislodge that tenacious barb. The lucky reel artist in this superb action picture is Dr. Willis Jones, Atlanta surgeon, one of the contestants in the National Tarpon Tournament at Venice, Florida.



FOR BIG FLIGHT ATTEMPT.—The giant all-metal Dornier-Napier mono-seaplane in which Captain Courtney plans shortly to fly from Ireland to New York and back. Two mighty 450-horsepower Napier engines drive it at more than 106 miles an hour.



WESTWARD HO.—Now that American aviators have done their eastward trans-Atlantic hops, Captain F. T. Courtney, English ace, is looking westward with ambitious eyes.



HAS HOP HOPES.—This is the latest portrait of Captain Tarascon, French flier, who hopes to be the first to fly from Paris to New York.



AN AMERICAN COUNTESS.—Countess Salm von Hoogstraeten, the former Millicent Rogers, daughter of Colonel H. H. Rogers, Standard Oil millionaire is seen on her return to New York from abroad on the S. S. Olympic. She is reported to have had a great deal of difficulty with her former husband, Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, and as a consequence is now back in America on her own.



PRESIDENT IN THE WILD WEST.—When a cowboy band from Terry, Montana, came clattering down the trail to the Black Hills game lodge, where President Coolidge is holidaying, they brought along a nice cowboy suit with the President's nickname worked on either side of the chaps. The President donned the picturesque dress of the old Wild West, and the boys "whooped it up" for him.



ATTRACTIVE FAD.—Pretty ankles are a common commodity on Broadway but when Barbara Barondess, of the screen, broke out in blossoms about her comely ankles "little ol' New York" gathered round; and the screen actress is now said to have started a fad for decorated ankles.



Don't wait until it rains!

BUY A
'MACNOVA'
—NOW

Specially made for us to withstand the peculiarities of the climate.

Light in weight, very durable and
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

\$35.00

Stocked in all sizes and lengths.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Bldg. Des Voeux Rd.

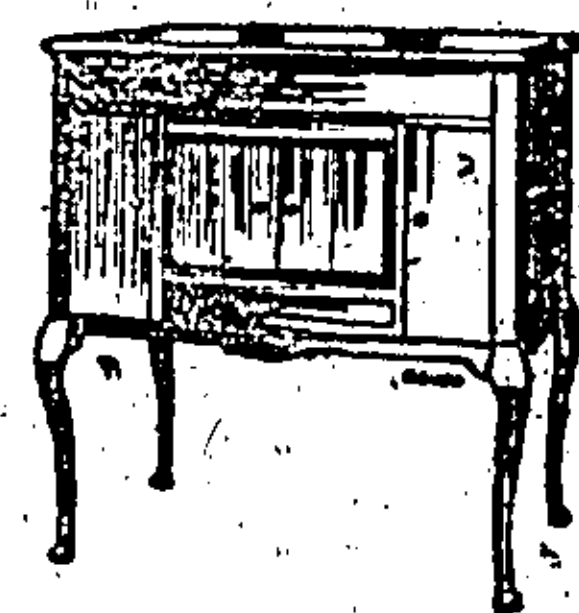
The
Viva-tonal
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CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson
Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

HOME LEAVE

FULL PROTECTION
AGAINST ACCIDENT & LOSS
WHEN TRAVELLING
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WHITEAWAYS

**BARGAINS IN MENS' SHIRTS
MUST BE CLEARED.**



560 Only

Mens Neglige Shirts in White or Plain Colors, Neat Stripes and Checks, complete with collars. Sizes to 14 to 16 1/2 neck. Usual Prices \$5.95 to \$7.50.

SALE PRICE
TO CLEAR **\$4.00** each.

CALL EARLY FOR BEST SIZES
Thousands of other Bargains.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are a waiting collection:—

1392, 1343, 1397, 1441, 1441,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 25, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248

TUITION GIVEN.

FROM August 15th, MISS DE COUDAR'S DANCING, MUSIC and LANGUAGE SCHOOL will be removed to No. 17, Queen's Road. Owing to the growing success of our school we have removed to large premises, and hope for your further patronage. This school is unique in Hongkong, and pupils are assured of the best teaching and rapid progress.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A SURGEON is required for a voyage from Hongkong to Nauru and Ocean Island and return about end of August or beginning of September. Apply to: The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 195, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMONHOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Procuration, Phone No. C.721.

TO LET.—From 1st October, 1927, 7, Robinson Road, 7 rooms, Bath rooms, Pantry &c. Extensively repaired last year. Garden. Moderate Rental. Apply Deacons.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 20A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—From 1st November, 1927, 4, Peak Road, 5 rooms, Bath room, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Large Basement. Conveniently situated. Latest completely renovated. Apply Deacons.

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS with modern conveniences at Cameron Road and Chatham Road, Kowloon. Please apply Comprador Department, H.M.H. Namazee, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Orient Building Nathan Road, ground floor No. 571, 581, 585 and 587, first floor No. 581, 585, top floor, 571 and 587. Enquire F. C. Li, 225, Des Voeux Road Central or phone C.3307.

TO LET.—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 and 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please. Apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Bright and airy OFFICES single rooms or suites 3rd Floor Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP NO. 3 OF 1926.

In The Matter Of The Companies Ordinances 1911—1925.

In The Matter Of The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first and final dividend of One hundred per centum has been declared, in this matter, and that same may be received at my Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, 1927, or on any subsequent week day (excepting Saturdays) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Upon applying for payment, the notice already sent to creditors must be produced to the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
c/o. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road Central,
Chartered Bank Building,
Dated 15th August, 1927.

ss. "TILEBOET."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the Forepart of the s.s. "Tileboet" as it now lies at Ling Ting Island. Full particulars from the undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
York Building.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Applications for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,

Hon. Secretary,
P. O. Box 233.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION.
Applications from qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS,

Hon. Secretary,
P. O. Box 233.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Applications for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the Hongkong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,

Hon. Secretary,
P. O. Box 233.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Coupled CORLISS Engine, diam of Cylinders 16", Stroke 36", 80 R.P.M., each engine 100 H.P., with 12" diam fly-wheel x 25" face. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.—TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS (Habana-Sumatra Tobacco) from this shipment will dispose lots 100 or more wholesale prices. For quantities over 500 special dealers' 20% dis. given. Buckingham 250's \$45. 50's \$11. Romeo & Juliet \$40 and \$9.75. La Dollar \$33 and 7.95. Flor de Haina \$30.50 and \$7.50. No shop Expenses. Free of Duty delivered to your own door after receipt cash with order. WORTH TRYING. Montgomery, Orlerton & Co., P. O. Box No. 484, Tel C.4630.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

During excavations in connection with the restoration of the ancient church of St. John-in-the-Wilderness at Exmouth, mummified human remains, 7ft. 10in. from head to foot, were found and re-interred. Many of the stones unearthed bear evidence of Roman design.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 16th August, 1927,

at 5.15 p.m.,

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Motor House Boat "LONDON" 46' 6" (in good running order and condition) as she now lies in the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter off A. King Slipway.

Specially built for Shooting and Bathing Parties and well-equipped with Water Closet, Kitchen and Comfortable Sleeping Accommodation.

For further Particulars and Inspection Order apply to the Undersigned.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY.

the 16th August, 1927,

commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Collection of 2500 Stamps including Old China High Value Colonials and One Complete Set of German Caroline Island Fine Used.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 15th August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY.

the 19th August, 1927,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios, comprising:—

Porcelain, Old Pictures, Peking Carved Lacquer Pictures, Hand Paintings, Bronze, Crystal, Amber Beads, Jade, Lacquered Boxes, Table Screens, Jade Trees, Embroideries, etc., etc.

also

A Few pieces of Canton

Blackwood Furniture.

and

One Old Indian Five-coloured

Bowl and Stand in Cases.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',

ANTWERP, LONDON and

STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENALDER"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th September, 1927 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, August 16, 1927.

WOOSUNG DYNAMITE SEIZURE.

PLOT TO DESTROY FORTS.

Chinese military police in Shanghai on Thursday uncovered evidence which leads them to believe that the seizure a few days ago of a huge quantity of dynamite on board two lighters of the San Peh Steamship Company, frustrated a cunning plot to destroy the Woosung Forts.

More than 3,200 cases of dynamite—enough to blow up the entire city of Shanghai and still a few cases left for Pootung and other places were seized when military detectives under Capt. S. S. Jao boarded the lighters at Woosung and discovered the dynamite.

According to information received from Chinese sources, the plan was to land part of dynamite at a point near the forts and with the aid of certain men stationed at the forts, to place it so that the forts would be blown up at a certain hour on August 10. That is the date on which Sacco and Vanzetti, were to have been executed in America, but so far as could be learned there was no connection between the supposed plot to blow up the forts and the threatened execution of the two Italian Communists in the United States.

A Mysterious Russian. When the Chinese military police boarded the two lighters all on board disclaimed ownership of knowledge of the dynamite. The police, however, arrested eight persons and are holding them for trial before a military court. In the meantime an investigation is being made. The Chinese authorities, it was stated, are seeking a mysterious Russian who recently came to Shanghai from Hankow, and who is believed to have engineered the plot. The Russian is thought to be hiding in the International Settlement.

OBITUARY.

HEAD OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

New York, Aug. 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation—*Reuter's American Service.*

Mr. Elbert Henry Gary took a law degree at Chicago University sixty years ago, and became a well-known figure in legal circles, becoming a County Judge and Mayor in his home state of Illinois, but retired from his law practice to become president of the original Federal Steel Company, and later became chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Well-Known Author.

New York, Aug. 15.

The death is reported of the novelist, Mr. James Oliver Curwood—*Reuter's American Service.* Mr. James Oliver Curwood was born in Michigan in 1878, and was a descendant on his father's side of Captain Marmont, the famous novelist. He was in newspaper work for a number of years, and resigned the editorship of the *Detroit News Tribune* in 1907 to take up exclusively literary work. Most of his books, which are well known wherever English is read, relate to the North American woodlands and snow country.

LAUNCH SUNK.

HOLED BY ROCK OFF PRAYA.

A harbour mishap which resulted in the sinking of a launch occurred yesterday evening off the Praya East reclamation.

While proceeding from west to east, the steamlaunch On Fat struck a rock at a point directly opposite the Tin Lok Lane and at a distance of 30 yards from the seawall. She was holed and sank within five minutes.

The mishap occurred at ten minutes past six, and the crew of eight, together with the coxswain, were rescued without difficulty by sampan people in the vicinity.

The On Fat is now lying partly submerged in several feet of water with her funnel showing above the water.

She is valued at \$4,000, and is stated to be owned by a syndicate of small traders.

According to a report received from the Shun Tack district, the biggest silk centre in Kwangtung province, it is learned that the silk market is passing through one of the worst periods of recent years, states the vernacular press. About 60 to 70 per cent. of the silk crops in the Shun district this year have been failures, and it is for this very reason that of more than a hundred silk manufacturing shops in the district, only about ten of them can still manage to open their doors to do some business.

UNGRATEFUL YOUTH.

CONDEMNED BY MOTHER AND AUNT.

Abusing the hospitality of his aunt with whom he had been living for about nine months, a young Chinese was prosecuted by his relative, before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, charged with larceny of a pig.

The defendant admitted the charge but said the animal belonged to his mother.

Sub-Inspector Phillips informed his Worship that the boy's mother would refuse that statement. It was on the information of his parent that the defendant was actually arrested.

He had been living with his aunt and suddenly disappeared. It was discovered that one of the complainant's pigs had also disappeared and from enquiries made the theft was brought home to the defendant who had disposed of the animal for \$8.

The defendant claimed that he had only received \$5, the purchaser promising to pay the balance at a later date.

On production of the defendant's record it was found that he had been previously convicted on a charge of receiving stolen property. His Worship passed sentence of five months' hard labour.

Sub-Inspector Phillips in asking his Worship to make an order for the disposal of the pig, said that the defendant had given the Police every assistance. Although the defendant had received \$5 for the pig he had only \$2.12 on his person when arrested.

His Worship ordered that the money found on the defendant be paid to the purchaser who was to receive the balance from the complainant if she wished to redeem the pig.

THE WEATHER.

WHERE THE TYPHOONS ARE.

The Royal Observatory reports at 10.55 this morning:

Pressure gradients are shallow from the Bonins to S. Manchuria. The typhoon appears to be filling up to the S. W. of Swatow. The Guam typhoon is about 200 miles N. E. of Yap, moving westward.

Forecast up to noon to-morrow: Fresh West winds, backing to S. or S.E.; overcast, rain.

Ships' Reports.

Yesterday's Observatory report to the effect that a typhoon existed in Longitude 122, Latitude 22, moving W.N.W., has been amplified to a certain extent by the reports of incoming vessels. Barometrical readings have been generally low, and ships in the Delta have experienced difficult passages, with the prospect of yet worse conditions for the next 24 hours. Vessels from the South report adverse weather.

The region of influence has been apparently of small area, but the aftermath of the disturbance is now being felt in the prevailing local conditions.

The local rainfall, for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day was 0.38 inch, most of which fell to-day.

STOLEN WOOD.

CHARGE AGAINST SHOP FOKI WITHDRAWN.

Defended by Mr. H. S. Loseby, a shop foki, of Kowloon City, was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with being in possession of a quantity of pine wood, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Mr. Loseby said that he understood the prosecuting officer had been instructed to ask leave to withdraw, as it was quite impossible for the prosecution to prove that the defendant, who was a shop foki, was in possession of the wood. The master was away and there were other people on the premises, which were used as a ginger factory.

The wood, continued Mr. Loseby, was found on the roof of a tin shed. It was quite possible that it was from the Government plantations.

Mr. J. R. Carr of the Forestry Department, said that he had been instructed to withdraw and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

Among the passengers leaving to-day by the s.s. President Jackson were 30 Chinese athletes who are going to Shanghai to compete in the Far Eastern Olympiad. Mr. Pang Shui-ki was in charge of the party. Mr. Ng Sz-keung is going to participate in the tennis event. When the vessel leaves Shanghai it will carry about 200 Tung Wah students who are to travel first-class to America.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended. Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at sender's risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

RADIO NOTICES.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 80 cents per word ordinary, 15 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other islands 76½ cents per word ordinary.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Straits and Amoy	Kidderpore	August 17.
Swatow and Amoy	Van Overstraten	August 17.
Australia and Manila	Tango Maru	August 18.
Europe via Suez (letters and papers)		
London, 21st July and parcels	Morea	August 18.
14th July)	Rawalpindi	August 19.
Shanghai	Talma	August 20.
Straits	Pres. McKim	August 20.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia	August 21.
Manila	Atsuta Maru	August 22.
Straits	Mishima Maru	August 23.
Japan	Haruna Maru	August 26.
Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Asia	August 29.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Formosa	Anhalt	Tues., Aug. 16, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Adolf von Beyer	Tues., Aug. 16, 3.30 p.m.
		Tues., Aug. 16, 4.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Taft	Tues., Aug. 16, 4.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Tai Ming	Tues., Aug. 17, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Menda Maru	Wed., Aug. 17.
Straits and Calcutta	Santhia	Parcels 11.30 a.m.
		Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Kidderpore	Wed., Aug. 17, 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Suiyang	Wed., Aug. 17, 6 p.m.
Swatow	Kwai Sang	Thurs., Aug. 18, 8.30 a.m.
Straits	Van Overstraten	Thurs., Aug. 18, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Morea	Fri., Aug. 19, 8.30 a.m.
Japan	Tango Maru	Fri., Aug. 19, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Patrick Henry	Fri., Aug. 19, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Haihong	Fri., Aug. 19, Noon.
Shanghai	Shantung	Fri., Aug. 19, 6 p.m.
Shanghai, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles.	Rawalpindi	Sat., Aug. 20, K.P.O.

	Parcels	19th, 4.
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DENGUE FEVER.

SOME ASPECTS OF PREVENTION.

A recent outbreak of dengue fever at Durban has drawn attention to the inadequacy of surface drainage in dealing with the breeding of *Slogomyia*, which is believed to be the local carrier of this infection, writes Dr. F. G. Cawston in *Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*.

Throughout the Tropics the iron-gutterings which are fixed to the roofs of houses are exposed to sudden changes of temperature which vary in a few hours from 120 to 80 degrees even in the shade; where they are exposed to the sun, as is usual, the sudden change of temperature must be far greater than this.

It is common for small pools of water to collect in these gutterings, and one is not surprised to observe warping and cracking of the metal, particularly in poorer dwellings, where mosquito-breeding is very likely to occur. Some gutterings are unnecessary, while others might be constructed of a heavier metal than that generally employed. They should be constructed on a much more decided slope than that at present employed. At Durban the ornamental gutterings, known as O.G., are very liable to become cracked and warped; the half-round guttering being much more serviceable in this climate. Drainage is facilitated where the escape pipe is in the middle of the guttering, instead of being placed at a corner of the house. The possible objection to the appearance of a sloping guttering can successfully be overcome by making the guttering, say 12 in. at one end and 9 in. at the other end of a 12 ft. piece, so that it is only the depth of the guttering that varies, the top edges remaining parallel and horizontal. This would allow for a sufficient drop to ensure good drainage and incidentally prolong the life of the structure.

The Food Supply.

It is so important to keep the kitchen and pantry cool in order to preserve the food-supply in hot countries, that it has become the general practice to allow tall trees to overhang the roof, particularly of the back of houses. Unfortunately, this results in a constant fall of leaves, which tend to block up the drains or to create small pools of water in the gutterings in which mosquitoes readily breed, and it is very difficult to keep these rather inaccessible gutterings free from leaves or small collections of semi-stagnant water. If the gutterings were made on a bigger slope it would help the rain-water to escape, even if a certain amount of warping was inevitable. A slope which might be quite serviceable in a cooler climate is quite inadequate in residences exposed to such sudden changes of temperature as are common in the Tropics. It is interesting to note the number of bats which visit houses in the evenings, but these are unlikely to be of much service in the control of mosquitoes in towns.

It is to be regretted that householders in mosquito districts should yield to the temptation of allowing so many plants with large leaves to grow close up to their houses, and also the practice of accumulating small plants in old tins on the verandahs. Nor is it generally recognized how essential it is to empty out completely the water from flower-vases at least on alternate days, if one is to keep the rooms of houses free from mosquitoes.

Throughout the hotter months and rainy season it might be best to avoid the use of all cut flowers in rooms and substitute them with small growing plants, if desired. It is possible that the burning of incense, which is adopted by the Indians of Natal, has a decided effect in keeping their houses free from mosquitoes, as is claimed. The recent dengue fever epidemic has been most prevalent along the ridge of the Berea, and it is certain that the portion of the town which is not connected with the sewerage system and where rubbish is disposed in holes in the gardens is more likely to be attacked by mosquito-borne diseases.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

SEASICKNESS PUZZLES BEST MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THE CAUSE AND CURE.

There are as many views of the cause of seasickness as there are specialties in the practice of medicine. Neither the physiologic nature nor the causes of the condition are known. Attempts to treat the condition by all sorts of medicines have failed in most instances, and mechanical appliances of one type or another or habits of life have been equally without effect.

The Russian physiologist, W. W. Boldyreff, has recently considered the various available views as to the nature of this disturbance. Boldyreff points out that seasickness is not confined to people on the ocean, but may be associated with various types of land occupation. Some persons develop the condition when riding on street cars or trains, some by swinging and seesawing, some persons get it when houses are shaken by the wind, others by riding up and down on elevators.

Rocking is not the special motion most frequently responsible, as is obvious from the fact that babies do not get seasick when rocked, and that rocking chairs are widely used without producing seasickness in adults.

Other Cases of Nausea.

Some persons develop the type of nausea associated with seasickness when climbing mountains or looking down from high places.

Many persons become quite seasick during aerial flights, so many indeed that the airplanes flying between London and Paris are regularly equipped for taking care of the nausea of passengers. Nor is seasickness confined to human beings exclusively, since this type of disturbance has been seen in most domestic animals and even in birds.

The Russian physiologist has noted that the attacks come on at regular intervals and that they accompany an abundant secretion of saliva. A series of experiments on the movements and activities of the stomach causes Boldyreff to believe that the symptoms of seasickness are associated with periodic activity of the stomach due to irritation of the lining of the intestines by the digestive juices which come into it in large quantities. Disorders of the stomach and of the intestines predispose to seasickness, and he has found that persons with such disorders may be caused to have an attack of seasickness by filling the small intestine with a large amount of saliva or of water.

The periodic activity of the stomach and intestines, which seems to have something to do with seasickness, he believes, is more pronounced in young people and in animals, more noticeable in woman than in men. It is increased by cooling of the body and stopped temporarily by fear or pain, but coming back, with greater sensations, with greater force.

Lord Thomson at Guildford declared that civil flying was safer than walking in the streets of London. It was in military flying that risks were taken and accidents occurred. Lord Thomson added: The lads of 15 or 16 who enter the R.A.F. are high-spirited young fellows. They are the most reckless young devils that ever stepped. They would break their necks on the road if they didn't break them in an aeroplane. The higher spirited, the more reckless a boy is, the greater asset he is to the nation to take on fighting in the air.

It is to be regretted that more details are not known about the local carriers of the infection or of the appearance of what appears to be very short-lived protozoa, which may be visible only when the blood-corpuses are examined in the fresh state at the height of the fever.

PEKING'S FOREIGN POLICY.

CHINA TO PLAY SQUARE WITH OTHERS.

OHANG TSO-LIN'S LATEST.

Peking, Aug. 12.

Invited as the head of the Central Government to sum up its foreign policy, the Generalissimo, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in the course of an interview, declared that it was briefly this: China would play square with every nation that treated her squarely; she would liquidate her foreign obligations as quickly as possible, holding national honour above all else, but she was unable to do so as quickly as she would like to owing to the necessity of engaging in an expensive civil war for the purpose of eradicating the "red" blight threatening the nation.

Questioned regarding the Government's attitude towards foreign missionaries, the Generalissimo said: "Foreign missionaries in territory under my jurisdiction have never had occasion to worry regarding my attitude towards them. I have always protected them. Religion, in my opinion, is a matter of personal conviction in some cases and of tradition in others. A foreign missionary who comes to China can best help himself and those he seeks to convert by confining his activities to religion or conversion, or best of all, humanitarian work, but if he meddles in Chinese politics and mixes religious work with Chinese politics he goes outside his sphere and if he meets with a difficult situation then he only has himself to blame."

China for the Chinese.

Marshal Chang went on to say that his attitude towards foreigners in general was friendly. "We have no quarrel with foreigners. They do not quarrel with us. But my blood-brothers are the Chinese people. My policy is primarily 'China for the Chinese.' Foreigners who come here and engage in lawful occupations are welcome, but those who stray from the path may easily become nuisances. Friendly advice from foreigners is welcome, but when it becomes dictatorial we must object, for the country after all belongs to the Chinese people. Imagine what would happen if we sought to dictate to Britain, to America or to Japan, or to any foreign nation, or sought to tell them what they should and should not do."

Foreign Trade.

As regards foreign trade, the policy of the Central Government, the Generalissimo declared, was to encourage it as much as was humanly possible. "I recognize that we all prosper together or we do not prosper at all. The foreign trader must recognize, however, that in China in many cases he enjoys, through treaty inequalities, special privileges which Chinese themselves do not enjoy. These discriminations must be eliminated, peacefully, so that we shall all stand on an equal footing. I hope soon to see the day when foreign investors will be eager to enter the China markets, secure in the knowledge that their investments are justifiable and will be protected. The day has passed, however, when the foreign investor could enter the China market and make an exorbitant profit resulting from the ignorance of our people. He must be satisfied with a fair and reasonable profit, which would be all he would expect if he invested his money in his own country. Between the foreign trader, merchant and investor and the Chinese people must be mutual goodwill and understanding. When this comes, industry in China will flourish. I want to develop it not by strikes but by co-operation on all sides."

In conclusion, Marshal Chang defined the general aim of the

A HANDBOOK ON MACAO.

NEW ISSUE BY THE PORT WORKS.

A very attractive book comes to us from Macao. It is issued by the Publicity Department of the Macao Port Works, and is certainly the best of its kind yet issued by that department. The English section, which is a faithful translation of the Portuguese text, is very readable and most interesting.

Intended to be an advertisement of Macao, it is that and more, as it contains in very concise form all that it is necessary to know about the Portuguese colony, from a brief history of Macao to excellently worded descriptions of the most important sites at Macao. The two pages given to "Useful Information" and "Public Services" are of importance to all merchants who would take an interest in Macao, as following the very clear, though concise directions given one need never be at a loss to know where to turn for any particulars regarding laws and regulations in force at Macao. There is also a complete account of the Fair which took place in the autumn of last year. The booklet concludes with a short account of the Port of Macao and a notice to mariners and merchants.

This little work is excellently illustrated throughout, with pictures of Macao and of the recent Fair, and the maps which are included are well executed and give a good idea of the position of Macao. There is, besides, a detailed contour map of the colony, with the principal sites distinctly marked, giving an excellent idea of the new port and its approaches, with the important reclamations of the recent Port Works. The locality of the recent Fair is clearly marked and so is that of the Race Course. It is as fine a map of Macao as any one could wish to have, although it also marks works still in progress and which will not be completed till the end of the present year.

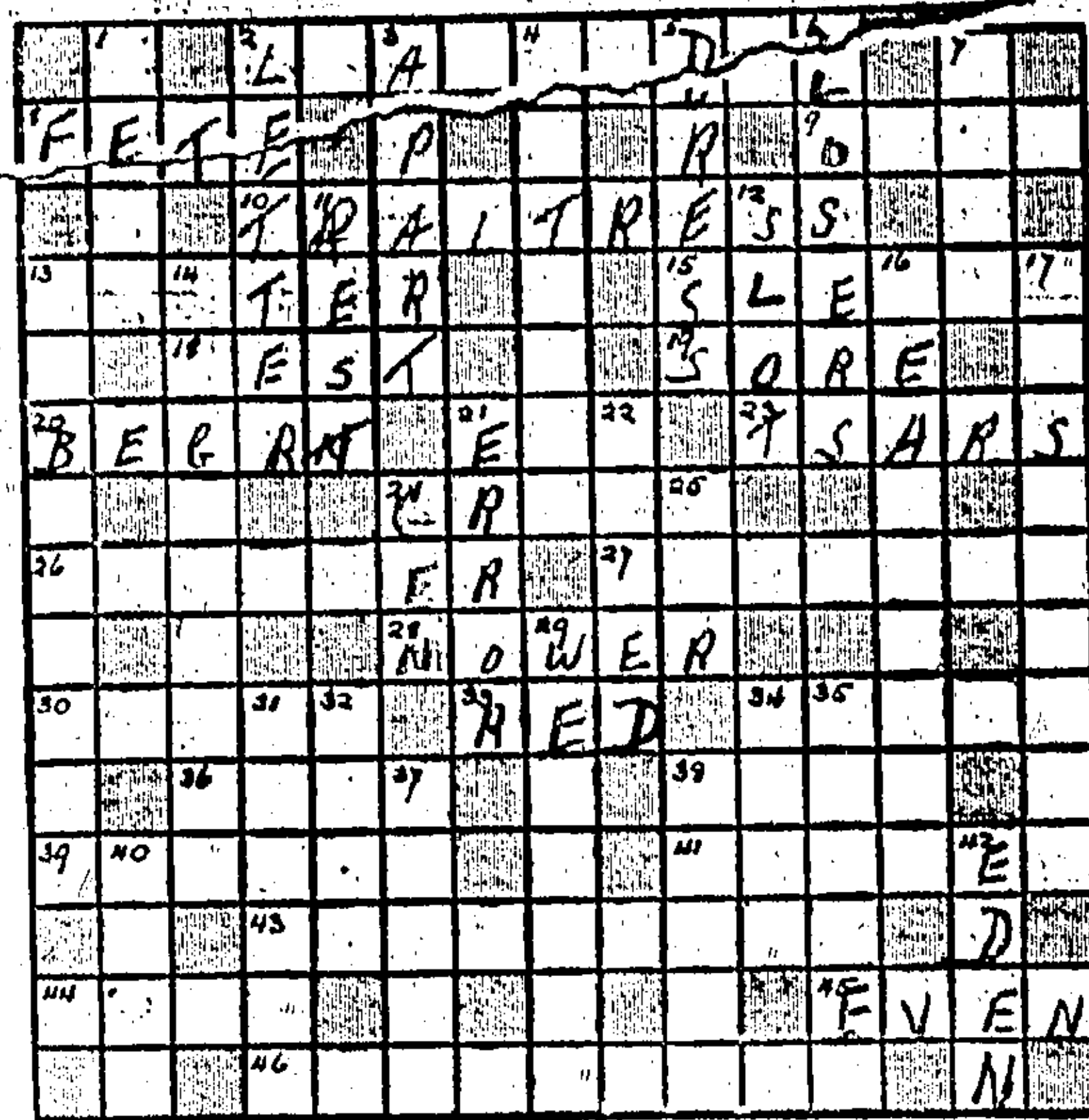
The book might have been confined to one language and a separate edition issued in Portuguese and English, for the illustrations issued with Portuguese titles are somewhat of a handicap. Otherwise, however, it is an excellent production, and should be acquired by all those who take an interest in Macao, being a very useful handbook for all who wish to know about the Portuguese colony without the painful necessity of reading through many works of reference.

The handy form and neat type and other details of production also add to the attractiveness of the book, which is altogether a credit to its compilers.

Apparently Hankow is beginning to follow the example of Canton, for pamphlets were recently distributed by representatives of the Hupeh Provincial labourers union in which readers were warned not to be deceived by the dark and crafty ways wrapped up in strikes, and not to listen to the words of certain other unions which were organisations of the Communists.

Central Government as follows: to stop internal strife, improve the lot of the people and establish conditions that would enable China to take her rightful place in the family of nations. "I believe," the Generalissimo declared, "that the day is not far distant when our people will get from life everything to which they are entitled. The day of racial superiority is over in China, and it is to be regretted that this is not more generally understood. I want to see taxes come down, so that business will be encouraged, but there must be no treachery against our people in their own land."

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

2. Resembling a stone.
8. Festive occasion.
9. Haughty.
10. Female traitor.
13. Founder.
15. Wastes.
18. Smaller.
19. Painful.
20. Common.
21. Give sparingly.
23. Ex-rulers of Russia.
24. Aquatic bird.
26. Busybody.
27. Respire.
28. Grass cutting machine.
30. Revolves.
33. Colour.
34. Fishes.
38. Wild plum.
39. Flat block of sandstone.
41. Disappeared.
43. Those who pray.
44. Round body.
45. Not odd.
46. Inflamed.

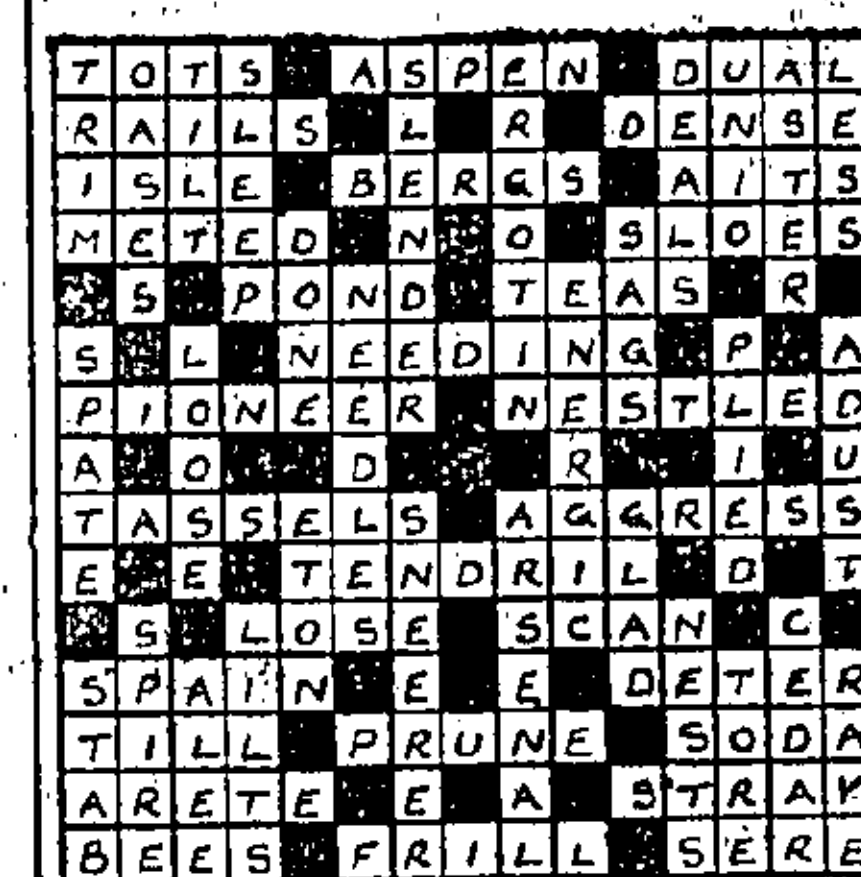
Down.

1. Bristle.
2. Written message.
3. Separates.
4. Cake made of oat meal.
5. Garment.
6. Those who are defeated.
7. Expanse of water.
11. Repose.
12. Small space.

Bomb-proof vaults.

14. Defamer.
16. Low tides.
18. Caused to hang.
21. Mistake.
22. Flowed back.
24. Jewel.
25. Do wrong.
29. Pertaining to open forest land.
31. Fendle closely.
32. Killed.
34. Pertaining to wings.
35. Slept (coll.).
37. Hasty repast.
38. An incantation.
40. Jewish month.
42. Famous garden.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



Our Portrait is of Mrs. RODGERS, of 9, Lisadown Street, North Ealing, London, England, who writes it—

"I broke out all over my body in large red blotches, which after a little while came into large sores. I went to two hospitals and to two or three doctors, but they became worse instead of better, so I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and I am now quite cured. My feet were covered with the sores, but only scars can now be seen, so you will understand how grateful I am and why I bless the day that I tried it. You may make what use you think fit of this, as it has been a relief to some other poor soul."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realize that lotions and ointments do but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get

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WHY THEY TELEGRAPHED.

In the course of a letter received in Singapore from Mr. L. S. Teck, of Rongpon, South Siam, the following passage occurs:—

"I may mention here that the telegraphic order I sent you for Baby's Own Tablets was not from me, but from a friend, Mr. K. Co. Long, whose child had been sick with intermittent fever for a week or ten days already when I gave him a vial of the Tablets to try. There is no need for me to say anything further save that the child is now quite restored to health."

Wherever Baby's Own Tablets are tried they give satisfaction as a unique and absolutely safe specific for those stomach and intestinal ailments to which infants and little children are so prone. They quickly reduce fever, remedy indigestion, constipation and colic, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, expel worms, relieve cramp and colds. Of chemists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road Shanghai.



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THAT COUNTS

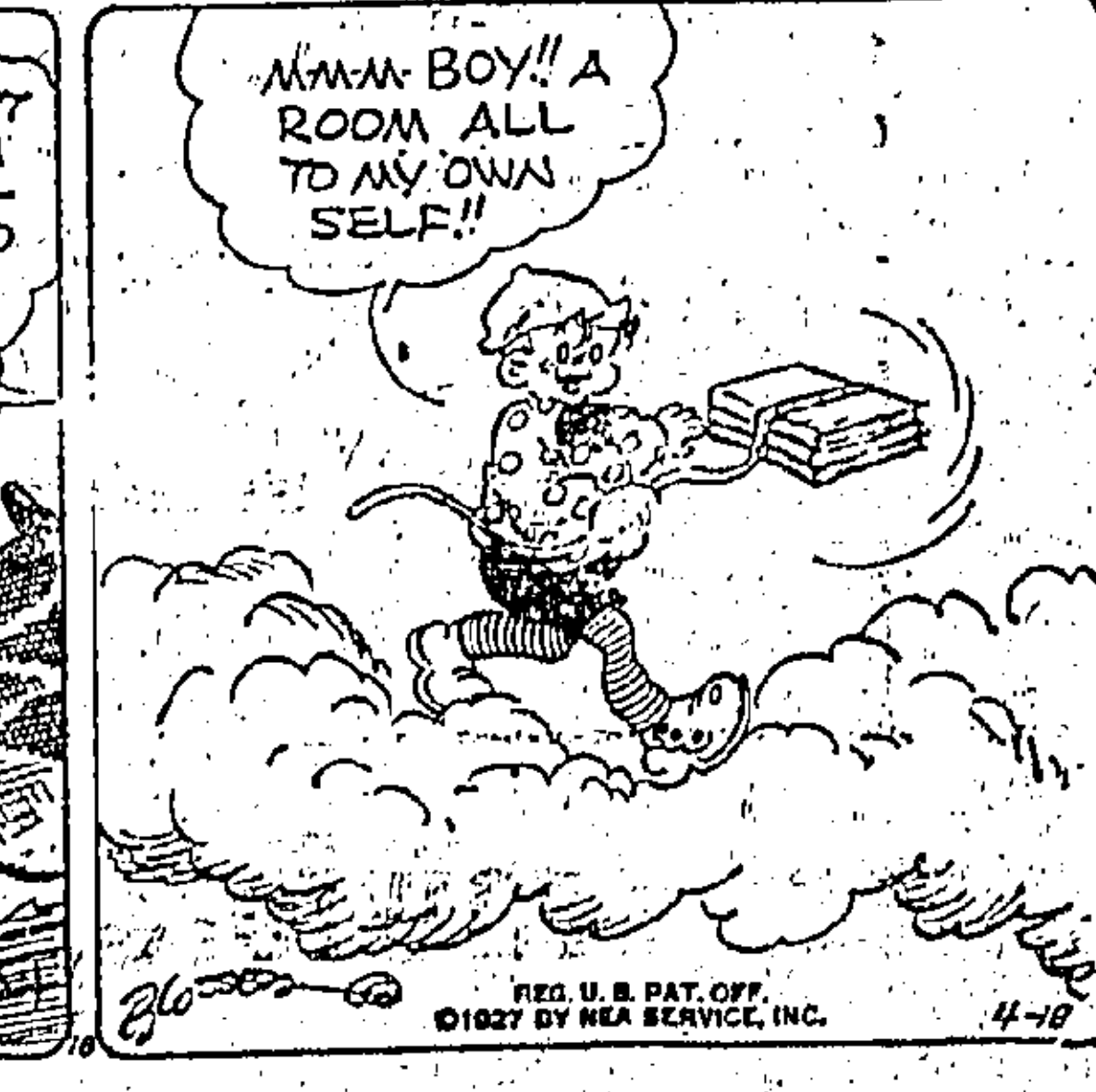
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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By Blosser

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THE BALANCE CAN
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DEATH.

MOSS.—On 16th. August, 1927, at the Government Civil Hospital, Gladys Jean Moss, aged 5 years, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moss.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1927.

EXIT CHIANG.

So the portents of the past few weeks have not been at fault, and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is out of the picture. His passing from greatness is dramatic, for he has filled the public eye for more than a year as the man with almost uncanny ability to surmount obstacles, and there was a time when he was looked upon, in Europe and America as well as in China, as the one individual who might stand a chance of bringing practically the whole country under his sway. There was a time when observers likened him to the great military figures of history. He, if anybody, could unify China and eliminate much of the dissension that was retarding its progress. Indeed, when Chiang proceeded from one success to another, and when Shanghai fell to his arms while his troops were, so far as effects went, knocking at the very gates of Peking, there were many, while they did not agree with the Nationalist policy, who were willing to give him the credit for a great achievement, and to wish him final victory. Amid all the corruption, the absence of a driving ideal, and the chaos of petty jealousies, Chiang Kai-shek really stood out as the only commander who may truly have placed the good of his fellow-countrymen above all else. Certainly, he had a great opportunity, and it is possible that he would have done better had he known how to profit by it. But now he is fading from the picture—discredited, deserted, and little better than those who, in the name of China, have gone before him, sowing the path of internecine warfare, and bringing nothing in the way of beneficial results. It is pitiful to assess all that Chiang's big failure has meant. The millions of dollars wasted, the thousands of lives lost, the untold misery inflicted on the Chinese people, the many international problems to which his campaign and subsequent events gave rise, the hundred and one things that arose out of that northern drive from Canton to the Yellow River—all can be placed at the door of a great ambition, which has signally failed to achieve what it set out for. Yet it was evident that the Marshal had fallen away

from his first ideals, and had surrendered himself to militarism of the most pronounced type. It may be that he set out with high hopes, and that necessity, and the stern necessity of Chinese intrigue, compelled him to acquiesce in much that afterwards turned all foreigners against the Nanking regime. The split with the Hankow party at one time was taken to be a promise of moderation, a breaking away from extremism—but subsequently Nanking became as extreme as any regime the country had known. Thus Chiang retires from the limelight, and none remains to shed even a figurative tear.

Driven at first by the urgings of a dawning patriotism, guided by Soviet Russian counsels, Marshal Chiang gathered much of the country to his banner. But was he all the time working merely for his own ends? That will probably never be known. Certain it is that he foresaw the move to oust him from supreme command, and just in time withdrew from the noose that Hankow and Moscow had contrived for his undoing. Had he been able to defeat them, all might have been well from his point of view. Their opposition, however, has proved too strong. "Following a well-known precedent," as a London message succinctly puts it, his commanders are deserting him, and he has wisely retired before being ignominiously compelled to quit. It is a case of howing to force majeure. The break-up foreseen by the Northerners when they refused to carry on the peace parley that he had instituted with his foes, has occurred. China is once more thrown into the melting pot. Of Chiang himself, there may be much to condone and much to blame. It is said that he retires a wealthy man, yet one can hardly think of him quite in the terms of other militarists who have feathered their nests, and then resigned the lucrative post of commanding a victorious faction to others. He remains in the Kuomintang, but it can be said that there was hardly anything else for him to do. It is always possible that he may re-appear as a military leader, but never again as the dominating personality of the past year. His was a great chance; and the fall has been all the greater. The net result has been nil, and the sorrows of China are perhaps but at their beginning. A position hopeless enough a few weeks ago, is probably rendered all the more bereft of promise. Chiang goes; and chaos remains.

Home Unemployment.

It was rather heartening to read in the British Wireless message sent out on Saturday about the discovery of new processes by which far products are going to be made more numerous—a process which promises to find more employment for the workers of the Midlands, because the figures of unemployment in Britain have, of late, been otherwise too encouraging. A recent analysis of the unemployment figures revealed very clearly that the depression was mainly attributable to the industries principally dependent upon international trade, such as coal mining, metal manufacture, engineering and shipbuilding, cotton and woollen manufacture, etc., and this fact goes to prove how vitally important it is to Britain that world affairs should be peaceful and untroubled. It is a fact of which economists have had to take serious note, that in very many countries there has been widespread depression ever since the Armistice, or, at least, lack of steady continuity. This is partly explained by the vast war-time changes that were made in productive capacity, a fact which has led to over-production from steel works and rolling mills, coal mines, engineering shops, cotton mills and many other industrial concerns. But changes in productive capacity have not been solely due to the economic necessities of the war period, but they have also been stimulated by the intensified nationalism which has existed in many countries, leading to the desire for industrial independence. It is counted as a normal sign of progress for a country to develop industries, but such a proceeding has its effect on highly industrialised countries, like Britain, that rely on a large

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO POLITICAL PARTIES; HONEST PEOPLE AND THE OTHERS.—Barres.

Departures to-day for Manila, include Mr. and Mrs. R. Gould, Captain J. A. Bennett, and Major C. C. and Mrs. M. J. Cresson.

Mr. W. C. Lyle, who for some weeks past has been giving golfing lessons here, left to-day by the s.s. Helion for Bangkok, where he goes according to previous arrangement.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave eight arrivals and 11 departures, a feature being that no British vessels entered, although the nationality provided four of the departures, leaving 70 vessels in harbour, British 25.

Owing to trouble with the Chinese authorities in Dosing some few days ago, the s.s. Tai On, a Hongkong-Wuchow river boat, is now detained by the Chinese government in Canton, states the vernacular press.

Yesterday morning a Chinese school-boy of about 16 while on his way to school, passing Hollywood Road in the vicinity of Queen's College, was severely injured in the head by an earthenware vessel falling from a house, causing him to bleed profusely. He was immediately taken to hospital.

As Mr. Hallgood, of the Swedish Trading Company, was yesterday entering the Company's godown at Kennedy Town on a visit of inspection, he was attacked and bitten by a dog belonging to the watchman of the godown. Mr. Hallgood received medical attention, while the dog was seized and removed to the depot at Kennedy Town for observation.

The yearly normal importation of Japanese piece-goods into the Colony, was estimated at \$20,000,000. With the recent proclamation of the Japanese boycott in various ports on the China coast, and in the interior of China, it is estimated that, at the very least, there has been a drop of 33 per cent. in the usual amount of business done by the Japanese firms who deal with piece-goods, states the vernacular press.

Yesterday morning, while a Chinese woman was leaving a money changer's shop, opposite the Central Market, holding in her hand a parcel containing, \$50, she was attacked by a boy of only about 14, who snatched her parcel and made good his escape with the bank-notes. When the alarm was given, the boy threw all the silver coins in the parcel to the ground, and while passersby were busy picking up the coins the lad took to his heels.

With regard to a recent report of the Government sending men around in the various textile and printing factories in Kowloon and in Kennedy Town, to make enquiries about the conditions of wages and living of the Chinese labourers, the vernacular press now states that these enquiries have been extended to the various labour unions, shipping dockyards and the different hongs of the mental-smiths, building-contractors' labourers, and carpenters.

Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai, nine in number, will close on September 1, as a protest against the 12½ per cent. tax on manufactured goods, imposed by the Nanking Nationalist Government and effective on September 1, according to a statement published in a Shanghai Japanese newspaper. The closing of the Japanese mills, it is asserted, will throw approximately 60,000 persons out of work, the enforced idleness of whom would prove a serious menace to peace and good order in Shanghai. It is further stated that the tax, termed illegal, will result in the closing of many Chinese mills, both flour and cotton, as well as other industrial plants.

export trade in manufactured articles. No matter how one looks at the situation, it is clear that serious difficulties still face British exporters and, concurrently, British manufacturers. Numerous measures have been proposed at one time or another for improving the situation, such as working arrangements, pooling of orders, cartels, the exchange of information, co-ordination of research and so forth, but nothing can hope to succeed like efficiency and cheapness—always the winning methods in all competition. The breaking down of tariff barriers, must also be pursued and for the British trader, there is the greater development of trade within the Empire to which he can most worthily apply himself. There is a serious world-wide industrial depression, and it behoves the manufacturers and traders of Britain to do everything possible to combat its most serious effect, which is the unemployment of large numbers of British working men.

BUS CONDUCTOR DROWNED.

TEMPTED TO BATHE AT TIN HAU.

The conductor of bus No. 214 was drowned while bathing at Tin Hau, on the mainland, yesterday.

In a report received by the police, it is stated that the bus was forced, by the petrol running out, to stop before the journey had been half-completed, while the driver returned to Mongkok-tsui to obtain a refill.

During his absence, apparently tempted by the heat, the conductor, who was left in charge, went on to the beach, where he stripped and entered the water.

When the driver returned, half-an-hour afterwards, the conductor had not returned to the bus. Searching on the beach, the driver found his clothes, where he had left them before entering the water, but of the owner there was no sign. It was presumed that he was drowned, and the assistance of fishermen was enlisted to recover the body. Some time later they brought up the body, but life was extinct.

OYSTER POACHERS DRIVEN OFF.

WATCHMEN EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH THEM.

The story of a thrilling encounter between a fleet of pirate boats and watchmen who were employed to guard the oyster beds off Nam Wan, has reached the Colony through police channels.

At Nam Wan, which is in the Pingshan district of the new Territories, there are extensive oyster beds, which constitute the chief source for the supply of oysters to this Colony.

On Sunday afternoon at 3.45, eight boats approached the grounds from the direction of Pook Wing, in the Nantao district, and the occupants of three of these, who appeared to be only ones armed, opened fire with rifles on the watchmen guarding the beds.

The fire being returned, a prolonged fight ensued, and in the end the poachers were beaten off. They withdrew, with what casualties it is not known.

A CASE FOR HELP.

BUT A WHIPPING NECESSARY.

A small boy appearing before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on a charge of stealing clothing off the clothes-line at Whitfield was recommended to the Court as a deserving case.

The police stated that he was an orphan whose parents died seven years ago. He had no house to live in, and slept where he could.

His Worship asked if the police orphan organization was still in existence, and on being informed that it was still a going concern, remarked: "This looks like a suitable candidate. See what you can do for him."

But justice had still to be satisfied, and the Court ordered the boy to receive six strokes with the cane in punishment for the theft of the clothing.

NOT SO INNOCENT.

ORPHEUM IN HIS TOPEE.

Arrested at the Wing Lok Wharf yesterday, and charged this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with being in possession of two tals of prepared Maeco opium, a Chinese pleaded that he was a stranger to the Colony, and of course he did not understand the local regulations.

The police stated that the man carried the opium under his topee. To the defendant his Worship said: So innocent that you carried the drug inside your topee. \$200 or two months.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

LAST WEEK'S GOOD RETURN. There were three fresh cases of typhoid fever reported to the health authorities yesterday, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Last week's health return was better than for some weeks past, there being only one fatal case of small-pox, one non-fatal case of diphtheria, three non-fatal cases of typhoid, and one death from influenza.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11 7/16
Lighting-up 6.54 p.m.

The Very Idea!

Chief-Justice Taft once recalled how Roosevelt invited Elihu Root to a White House luncheon. As Root began framing an excuse, the President agreeably said:—"I understand you, Elihu; what you mean is that you will come if you have no subsequent engagement."

Hush-a-by, baby, pretty one sleep,
Daddy's gone golfing to win the club sweep,
If he plays nicely—I hope that he will—
Mother will show him her dressmaker's bill.
Hush-a-by, baby, safe in your cot,
Daddy's come home and his temper is hot;
Cuddle down closer, baby of mine,
Daddy went round in a hundred and nine.

In a divorce case at Birmingham Assizes Mr. Justice McCardie took the unusual step of shortening the period of waiting for the decree to be made absolute for the sake of an unborn child.

He observed that the recent legislation should have been placed on a broader footing, and that the ecclesiastical objections were not in his opinion well founded. He thought the section of the Act which enabled the Court to lessen the period of six months which must elapse before a decree absolute could be made was designed to meet just the class of case before him, in order that the expected child might be born legitimate.

Subject to the discretion of any other Judge, if such a case came before him and no valid grounds of objection were brought forward by the King's Proctor, he would shorten the period so that the persons might marry earlier and thereby confer upon the little one the status of legitimacy.

The person who can be described as "passing rich" is a rare species.

—The Bishop of Worcester.
Almost all men, except doctors, are helplessly at sea with a baby.

—Mrs. Dymond (Mayoress of Hastings.)
We can no longer trust to what I call the natural limitations upon the fancy of builders.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

A world without the Press would be a world of sightless humanity groping for the unknown.—Major Isidore Salmon.

It is one of the basic laws of American hospitality that there shall be speeches at all meals except breakfast in bed.—Mr. Philip Guedella.

"Henry VIII had his wives executed when he tired of them," wrote Jones minor. "In fact, he was always chopping and changing."

A lauder story is told concerning the visit of the comedian to the north, while film acting at Barmburgh. Capt. J. C. Collingwood of Cornhill House, knowing that Sir Harry was a keen angler, sent a telegram, prepaid to him, inviting him to come and have a day's fishing on the Cornhill waters of the Tweed.

In a courteous reply sent by post, Sir Harry regretted he was unable to get away from his engagements at Barmburgh, and he returned the reply-paid form, with the jocular remark that he thought it a pity to waste the babble.

"History," exclaimed the feminist speaker, "is full of examples of the perfect woman. But search as you may, I defy you to find one instance of the perfect man."

"I think I could tell you of a perfect man, madam," said a crushed-looking specimen of humanity, rising at the back of the hall.
"You mean yourself, I suppose?" suggested the speaker acidly.
"Oh, no—not me!" replied the little man sadly. "My wife's first husband."

An amusing incident occurred in the Law Courts the other day during the hearing of a claim for compensation. A stevedore's labourer was being cross-examined regarding an entry in the ship's log, as kept by the chief officer. "You will admit," said the examining counsel, "that the record in the ship's log would be correct?" The witness, a quizzical Irishman, evidently imagined that the other kind of log—the speed log—was referred to. "Not at all," he replied, "they're often wrong." "What do you mean?" snapped counsel. "Have you ever seen a log?" "Many a time, sir," Counsel waxed caustic. "I much doubt whether you have ever seen the inside of one. Have you any idea how they are made up?" "Not the slightest idea, sir," responded the witness cheerfully, and then gazed round the court in amazement at the shout of laughter that followed, and which no attempt was made to suppress. Even the lady jurors enjoyed the joke.

Coloured Maid (to mistress): Miss L., will you please, mam, 'vnce, me twenty-five cents on my wages? The leader of our church is gwine away, and we want to give him a little momentum.

C. N. C. DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

GUILDS' STATEMENT ON THE BREAKDOWN.

SOME SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The C.N.C. dispute continues blank so far as news from either of the parties is to be had, either as to the present condition of affairs or the likelihood of a settlement. A Shanghai paper states that the situation is practically the same as when the dispute started on June 30, and a local member of the Guild told a *Telegraph* representative this morning, "that just about sums it up."

We were informed that except for the officers who had been paid off on the expiration of articles, as reported in these columns last Friday, there were no other such cases to report. These officers are still in Hongkong, but what their future plans are could not be ascertained. They have, it is believed, had the opportunity of joining local Chinese companies, but owing to the poor conditions under which work has to be carried out, and the status as compared with B. and S., the opportunities have gone begging.

Our informant said the Chinese companies would take men, "if they would work for \$5 or \$10 less," and they are not going to do it. "Any-way," he added, "they're third class ships."

The ships which were laid up in Hongkong are still here, we were informed, some remaining at Kowloon Bay and the others at Tai-koo dockyard. The *s.s. Shantung*, bound from Shanghai to Hongkong, has arrived with a scratch crew.

On enquiry at the Company's offices we were informed that there was nothing new to report.

The Breakdown.

An official communication to *Shipping and Engineering* by Mr. W. E. Kirby, secretary, China Coast Officers' Guild, and Mr. J. Watson, secretary, Marine Engineers' Guild of China, gives fully the reasons for the breakdown in the Shanghai conference last week, as briefly cabled by *Reuters*. The statement, which is dated August 11, reads: "The public has been made aware through previous statements issued by these Guilds of the dispute, which exists between the above Company and these Guilds on the interpretation and implication of an Agreement drawn up between both parties in May, 1916."

The Agreement in question expressly provides for Arbitration as a medium for adjustment of disputes between the Company and these Guilds, and letters addressed by the late Sir Everard Fraser to the Guilds previous to the signing of the Agreement clearly show that the spirit and intention of the Agreement was to prevent, by recourse to Arbitration, an open breach between the parties such as has regrettably occurred and existed since June 30 last.

On December 11, 1917, the China Navigation Company in a communication to these Guilds advised that "future arbitration must be by mutual consent." A brief review of this declaration must convince anyone familiar with the settlement of industrial disputes, that "mutual arbitration," which is solely arbitration in conflict, is emphatically not a method which can inspire mutual confidence, a quality which must be present if the relations between employer and employee are to be such as will promote and further the best interests of both.

"Optional" Arbitration.

The Guilds during the past ten years have consistently refused, through the medium of correspondence, the contention of the Company for mutual or optional arbitration as such procedure is impossible of fulfilling the obligations called for in modern methods of adjusting amicably, to the mutual satisfaction of two parties in conflict, any major dispute, such as a wage question, upon which divergent views exist between the parties.

The Company, however, insisted that their decision must be accepted and as they, by this declaration, denied the Guilds' claim for arbitration as a peaceful solution to the present dispute, the only method of protest available to the Guilds, apart from the prospect of endless and costly litigation, was the antiquated and abhorrent strike weapon and in consequence approximately 90 per cent. of the Company's foreign floating staff ceased work on June 30 last.

On July 28, 1927 as no advances had up to that date been made by the Company it was felt by these Guilds that some movement should be initiated to endeavour to explore a path out of the existing deadlock as many of the Company's former officers, disheart-

ened at the cavalier attitude of the Company, had left or were making arrangements to leave China. Accordingly, through the good offices of a local business man, Mr. E. T. Byrne, three informal conferences were held on July 30, August 2 and 4 between the Company's representatives and the Secretaries of these Guilds, with Mr. Byrne as Chairman. The main points at issue which were discussed were:—

(a) The Agreement of 1916;
(b) 10 per cent reduction of Salary;

(c) Reinstatement of all ranks.

Of "Doubtful Value."

Regarding (a) it was eventually agreed by both parties that a new Agreement be entered into but as the Company still insisted on the principle of "mutual arbitration" it is extremely doubtful what value the new Agreement will be as a medium for the mutual adjustment of future major disputes in view of the fact that the Company still adheres to its attitude that they shall be the final arbiters in any disagreement, and declines to admit the suggestion of these Guilds that such final arbiters shall be a neutral party. However, the Guilds agreed to the Company's suggestion of a conciliation board in principle in spite of its dubious safeguards, in the hope that the Company would, in turn, reciprocate in the matters of the 10 per cent. reduction and the reinstatement of all ranks. Unhappily, the Company maintains its original attitude on the former point whilst question they persist in their declaration of intention to penalise certain master and chief engineer ranks, which cannot be agreed to by these Guilds, as to accept such discrimination would be a violation of the constitution of both Guilds which provides for reinstatement of all ranks without prejudice.

The desire of these Guilds then to endeavour to seek an honourable way out of the present deadlock has been nullified by the arbitrary attitude of the Company and in consequence we are instructed by the members of these Guilds to hand you the foregoing statement for publication.

A Shanghai Comment.

In the course of a leading article written prior to receipt of the Guilds' statement, *Shipping and Engineering* declares:

"Unless there is a radical change in the attitude of both parties, the dispute between the China Navigation Company and its masters and officers in 1927 will probably go down as a major industrial dispute in which, once the dispute started, the public generally and those not directly concerned were given, by both sides, so extremely a minimum of information as to be utterly negligible and to convey, to no one outside of the dispute the slightest information as to what had transpired, was transpiring, or was likely to transpire. It must be admitted that a couple of weeks or so ago both the Guilds and the Company graciously whispered to the world that discussions 'had opened and were proceeding between the Guilds and the Company, but that it had been agreed that no information of any kind should be given to the press,' and we can assure any who are in doubt that no information of any kind, apart from such thrilling matters as the movements of three ships, and the like, has been given. Day after day and week after week there came from both parties the same bland answer: a request for information: 'There is nothing new to report.' And then, two or three days ago, there came an insistent rumour, which slowly but surely transformed itself into news, that negotiations had broken down and that no further discussions were to take place for the time being."

"Situation Worse."

But out of this all-pervading inclination and determination of Guilds and Company to incinerate the details of the progress of the conflict in the domestic bosom, as it were, there is one vastly important fact to be gleaned; and that is, that far from the situation improving, it has, if anything, got worse, with apparently as little prospect of either side giving way in any of its contentions as of Peace and Goodwill descending upon that portion of the Earth which is China. The trouble has now got beyond the stage of an ordinary strike, say people what they will; it has become an affair of attrition, solely and simply; and with both sides wholly in agree-

ANXIETY PREVAILS IN CANTON.

EFFECT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DOWNFALL.

IMPENDING RESIGNATIONS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 15.

The situation here is full of uncertainty consequent upon the downfall of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. It is rumoured that many officials connected with the Nanking group will now tender their resignations. Despite a previous denial, General Tang Yin-yan, Commissioner of Police, will give up his post, as he is a follower of Marshal Chiang.

There are several civil officials who also desire to quit their jobs. Mr. Koo Ying-fun, Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government, who is in Canton, has expressed his intention to leave politics. The Mayor of Canton, Mr. Lam Wei-ko, who is a trusted supporter of Mr. Koo, may also follow suit.

Other officials closely connected with the Nanking faction are Messrs. Li Man-fan, Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Chen Yung, Commissioner of Justice; and Tseng Yang-po, Commissioner of Reconstruction. It is understood that these officials do not intend to remain long in their respective positions.

The military phase appears the more important and interesting. No one seems to know the whereabouts of General Li Chai-sum, the chief military figure here. Although the local papers are absolutely prohibited from publishing the movements of the General, it is learned from certain sources that he remains in Canton but refuses to see any callers.

Outwardly, General Li is maintaining a natural attitude on account of the presence of 10,000 Chekiang troops in Kwangtung who owe allegiance to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. His subordinate Generals in Kwangtung are Chin Ta-kwan, Ho Chup-ng, Wu Hsin, and certain officers of the Whampoa Military Academy.

The military position appears somewhat tense as some troops are influenced by seditionists who are taking opportunity to create trouble. Anxiety pervades the whole city. Hongkong banknotes are in great demand.

ment on one point only—no compromise.

It is more than serious; it is tragedy, tragedy of the first magnitude, the end of which is certainly not yet in sight, and the effect of which probably neither the Guilds nor the Company can visualise.

With all our advanced theories and learning, and with a thousand ghastly examples in the past to teach masters and men what not to do under certain conditions, such a state of affairs as is causing British shipping on the China Coast to-day ought never to have been possible. That there will be a day of reckoning for both sides is inevitable and unavoidable. Let us hope that that day is not too far distant and that when eventually it does come the bitterness which now apparently envelops the trouble will be interred far beneath the grave where it belongs."

Latest Northern Position.

Commenting on the deadlock, the *North-China Daily News* of last Saturday states: "There is still no development in the dispute between the China Navigation Co. and its officers, and inquiries made yesterday afternoon of the Guilds and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire failed to elicit any further information beyond what is already known."

Asked if it was their intention to reply to the statement by the Guilds which appeared yesterday, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire replied that it was not; and the only comment they would make was to the effect that in the Guilds' statement there had been one important omission, namely, any reference to the company's willingness to review the situation quarterly and to pay back the ten per cent. at the end of each quarter if the results of the quarter's working justified it.

The Guilds stated that there was no news in addition to what had already appeared, and that the officers were remaining firm. It was stated that 16 deck and engineer officers who were in the service of the C.N.C. had left the China Coast, with no intention of returning, during the last few days. All the vessels of the company which were laid up at Swatow, and which were held up by typhoon weather on their way to Shanghai, have now arrived and have been laid up together with the other ships of the company.

Skeleton services are still being maintained with masters and officers who did not come out on strike, the Shantung being employed on the Hongkong run, the Tungchow to Tientsin, and the Poyang, Tatung, Ngankin and Shasi on the Lower Yangtze service.

Generally speaking, the situation is practically the same as when the dispute started on June 30, and so far as can be gathered there is not the slightest probability of an early settlement of the trouble."

FATAL COLLAPSE.

SHANGHAI BUILDING BURIES HUNDREDS.

OVER 80 PEOPLE DEAD.

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

With a roar which reverberated from end to end of the building and within the space of two minutes from the sound of the first snap of the timbers, the entire structure constituting the Dong Ka Wan market situated at the end of Rue Pere Frot, bordering on Chinese territory, collapsed yesterday morning killing 80 Chinese and injuring approximately 300 others. The tragedy occurred when marketing was at its height and is the worst that has happened in the city for many years outside the sphere of war. The complete mystery which surrounds the cause of the collapse is even more baffling in view of the suddenness with which it occurred and the strange manner in which the entire building tumbled to the ground in such a brief space of time.

Suddenly and without the slightest warning there was a crash at one end of the market; pieces of timber slipped away from their supports and cataracted on to the unfortunate Chinese below; huge wooden uprights tumbled to the ground bringing with them the overhead beams, heavy iron and timber joists and a deluge of jagged black tiles from the roof. With a rapidity which prevented all but those fortunate few near the edge of the building from making their escape and jumping clear of the falling ruins, section after section of the structure crumpled up and crashed to the ground pinning beneath the masses of timber and other building materials hundreds of helpless market folk and their customers.

In less than two minutes all that was left of the building was a confusing pile of material over which a thick dust haze hovered and beneath which human beings writhed and squirmed in frantic efforts to extricate themselves from horrible death. The large crowd of people who had been in the vicinity of the market before the catastrophe, and hundreds of others who later gathered in surprising manner, stood horrified at the tragedy which had been enacted before their very eyes, helpless and terrified, gazing mutely at ruin, others crying, moaning and running to and fro in feverish search for friends and relatives.

Efforts At Rescue.

In less than two minutes 80 Chinese were dead and over 300 others injured, some seriously and others with but minor hurts. After the first shock and when it was realized that there was nothing left of the building to constitute further danger, the crowd made every effort to save as many of the victims as were then alive. Police, soldiers and hospital workers were soon busily engaged tearing away the heavy timbers, shovelling away heaps of building debris and dragging to safety scores of Chinese who had been pinned beneath but who were still alive.

Pitiful scenes were witnessed during these rescuing operations and it required the combined efforts of the police and soldiers to keep the huge crowd from interfering with the work of rescue.

Ambulances were rushed to the scene from all parts of the French Concession and the Chinese City and the bodies of the victims who were beyond relief were taken away to the morgue or to several adjoining houses where they remained for identification.

Dead Discovered.

As heap after heap of rubbish was removed dead bodies were brought to view many of them in a "battered condition." Coolie labour was brought to bear on the heavy timbers and struggled manfully to save the lives of scores who lay pinned beneath. Broken arms, legs and bodies were found on all sides and the owners were quickly removed to hospitals for treatment.

Throughout the day the work of clearing the debris was carried along and large crowds of interested spectators remained to watch the efforts of the workers. The dead, dying and injured were all removed from the ruins before noon but the task of removing timbers and other building material was continued through the afternoon and for many hours last night. The police and Chinese soldiers kept the crowds at a convenient distance from the ruins by barricades and a cordon, but this did not prevent many of the poorer class snatching up odd bundles of vegetables, fish and anything edible, which caught their eye.

The catastrophe occurred at about 8.15 o'clock at the height of the marketing business and it was only the fact that many of

(Continued on Page 14.)

TRAFFIC SUMMONSES HEARD.

QUESTIONS OF PARKING AND SPEEDING.

TWO INTERESTING CASES.

Summonses for traffic offences were heard before Major C. Willson this morning. There was an unusually long list, besides a few cases which were adjourned from the previous week.

Mr. Edward Ho Tung was charged with causing an obstruction with his car No. 2304 in Queen's Road Central.

An Indian policeman, who was on patrol duty on August 3, stated that he saw the car for about a quarter of hour near the Asiatic building. He waited for the driver to appear, but eventually decided it would be better to copy the number and take out a summons. As he was walking up Wyndham Street after having copied the number, Mr. Ho Tung ran up to him and asked what he intended to do. He asked defendant to produce his license but defendant refused to do so.

Mr. H. Lo, who appeared for the defendant, stated that the mere fact that the car was left in Queen's Road Central was not sufficient to prove that obstruction was caused. He quoted many authorities to support his argument. His Worship intimated that Mr. Lo had a case to answer and that he would like to hear what the defendant had to say.

In the box, Mr. Ho Tung said that he proceeded to Queen's Road through Pedder Street. He tried to park his car in Pedder Street but there was no room. He saw a friend in Queen's Road and beckoned to him to look after the car for a moment while he went to the Blue Bird shop to buy some chocolates. He was not away for more than three minutes at the most.

His Worship dismissed the summons, saying that there appeared to be a conflict of evidence.

Speeding Charge Dismissed.

Mr. E. W. Somers, who was remanded from last week on a charge of speeding, was next before the Magistrate. The police alleged that Mr. Somers took the bend near the Wong Nei Chong Police Station at a high speed and that he must have been travelling at least 25 to 30 miles per hour, which was dangerous.

At the previous hearing, Mr. Somers explained that he had a clear view of the road in front of him and the Magistrate expressed his desire to see the spot.

This morning the police brought the lorry driver into court to give evidence of Mr. Somers' speed. The lorry driver stated that the speed of Mr. Somers' car was at least twenty miles per hour.

In dismissing the defendant, Major Willson said that he had examined the locality and had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Somers had plenty of room to pass the lorry and that the road there was wide enough. He did not think there was any danger in Mr. Somers passing the lorry.

Reckless Driving.

The Indian chauffeur of Car No. 1965 was summoned by Inspector Cotton for reckless driving around the traffic post at the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong.

Inspector Cotton stated that he was in plain clothes on August 4, at 8.25 p.m. At that time he was standing near the Ferry Wharf and a number of people were coming out of the wharf. The constable on post duty had signalled to a motor car to proceed along Connaught Road when suddenly the defendant's car took the bend at a high speed and dispersed the people who were just emerging

(Continued on Page 14.)

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What great public school was founded by an actor?
2. What is a nephoscope?
3. What was the name of the first book printed in English?
4. When and where were tramways first introduced for passenger traffic?
5. What is a minaret?
6. How much ground does the Tower of London cover?
7. When were carpets first introduced into England?
8. Why is Friday considered an unlucky day?
9. What is mate?
10. What is a soll?
11. From what district in England do the best molestins come?
12. Who wrote "Hops" springs eternal in the human breast?



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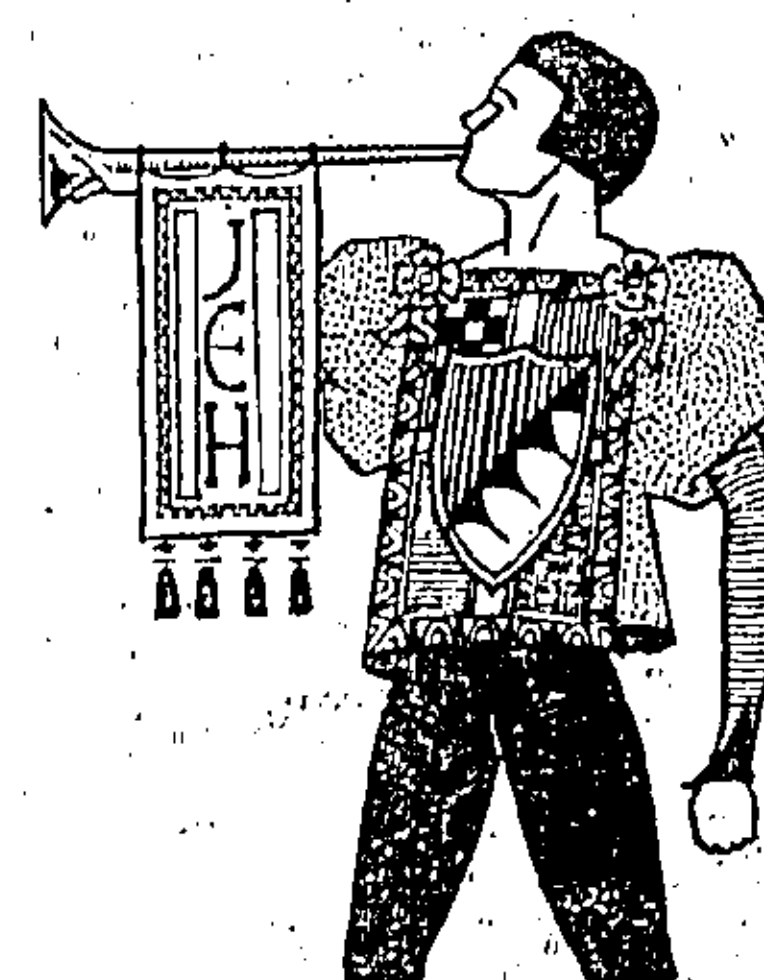
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THE PAYMENT OF ATHLETES.

AN OLYMPIC CONTROVERSY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 15. The recent conference at Paris between the executive committee of the International Association Football Federation and the International Olympic Committee, agreed that an indemnity for lost earnings may be awarded to footballers competing at the Olympics, without their losing their amateur status, provided it be paid to their employers, and not direct to the players. The foregoing was discussed by the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation at a meeting at Amsterdam, and it passed a resolution that the council regrets the decision, and calls the attention of the athletes of the world to the fact that, according to the rules of the I.A.A.F., any person receiving payment for broken time is debarred from participation in events under the jurisdiction of the I.A.A.F.—*Reuter*

LOCAL RUGBY.

MEETING NEXT MONDAY.

A meeting of the Rugby Section of the Hongkong Football Club will be held in Union Building, Pedder Street, 4th Floor, (by kind permission of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.), on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

It is hoped that all members and intending members will make an effort to attend as the object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming season and to consider proposals prior to submitting the same to the General Meeting of the Football Club, on Friday, the 26th. Arrangements have practically been completed for the use of a ground and a comprehensive series of matches involving all H. M. Forces stationed in the Colony is contemplated.

HOME CRICKET.

BIG VICTORY FOR NEW ZEALANDERS.

London, Aug. 15. Playing at Derby, the New Zealanders defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 240 runs, after a huge score of 276, and Mills 100, not out.—*Reuter*

"HANDS UP."

RAYMOND GRIFFITH AT THE STAR.

Clever burlesque and the delightful acting of Raymond Griffith, combine to make "Hands Up," the new picture at the Star Theatre to-day, a production which is sure to give general pleasure. The period of the story is the American Civil War, and Raymond Griffith is cast in the role of a Confederate spy entrusted with the task of diverting the enemy's gold supplies. This he succeeds in doing, only to find that he has placed himself within the law as a common robber, the war having come to a sudden end before he brought off his coup. Meanwhile he has fallen in love with two young ladies who both return his affection. They are both determined to marry him, and when they have effected his escape, he has to choose between them. How he solves this difficult problem is in keeping with the rest of an exciting and amusing picture.

CHINA COAST.

LATEST OFFICER CHANGES.

Captain R. W. Bateman, of the Tungwo, has gone master, Kiangwo. Captain J. M. Bain, of the Kiangwo, has gone master, Tungwo. Mr. A. Pirie, from reserve, has gone second officer, Pooshing. Mr. R. B. Symington, supply third engineer, Kungwo, is on reserve. Mr. P. Stewart, from reserve, has gone supply third engineer, Kungwo. Mr. H. Lent, chief engineer, Hsin Tsengtah, is on reserve. Mr. F. Drake, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Hsin Tsengtah.

The committee of the amalgamated street unions in Shanghai has passed a resolution urging the subscription of funds for the purpose of fighting the increased municipal taxation and securing Chinese representation. They say the increase is illegal because it has not been sanctioned by the Chinese Government.

PEKING'S RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

INTENSE INTEREST TAKEN BY FOREIGNERS.

REFORM PUT INTO FORCE.

Business men in north China took a great interest in the recent railway conference in Peking. Not that the Ministry of Communications is expected to effect any fundamental reform. It is recognized that the Ministry's hands, if not tied, are pretty well crippled for service. It is realized that the state of the railways is a grievous enough to necessitate a surgical operation. Yet much can be done by way of alleviation; and the Ministry of Communications, under the very forceful leadership of General Chang Ying-hual, concurrently Director General of the Peking-Mukden railway, has shown itself eager to promote such alleviation. Its efforts are being followed with great hope by both Chinese and foreign commercial men.

New Feeling in the Capital.

This shows the new feeling that is growing up in the capital. When Chang Tso-lin packed his own bags for Mukden, most of us packed any lingering expectation we had; still held of even a last stand by the Mukden cause, and waited to be plunged in a welter of fresh trouble. It was certainly not the time to think of any improvement of conditions, especially in communications. But foreigners had reckoned without the dissolving views that make up present-day political China. It is as unprofitable as it is unwise to make any deduction from a given situation. You will use Western processes of logic, and lo! you will be confounded. We had also reckoned without the determination of Chang Tso-lin and his men to resist humiliation. On this base a new enthusiasm has been built, and constructive-minded officials have taken their cue from it.

Mr. C. S. Liu, the Director of the Railway Department of the Ministry, is one of these constructively-minded men. He has a direct mind and persuasive personality, knows foreigners, and is liked by them. A few weeks ago he warned the various foreign associations in the north of the imminence of the railway conference, and requested them to prepare memoranda of abuses for consideration. It took some time for the foreigners to persuade themselves that some show of reconstruction was in the air, but when they did, they diverted their typewriters to the task of giving the Ministry chapter and verse of their grievances. These have been studied in detail, as I have reason to know, and many minor complaints have already been adjusted.

Uprooting Petty Malpractices.

The Ministry says quite frankly it cannot hope to accomplish anything fundamental in improving the service provided by the Chinese railway system. Neither can it do more than tinker with a few palliatives, but foreign business men are pleased with what has already been done, and hope that at least the Ministry will continue the policy it has laid down of uprooting petty malpractices that are almost as much a handicap to trade as military interference. The recent conference seems to mark the end of *enclaves* in the Ministry.

One resolution of the conference, the simplification and reduction of railway transit taxes, was handled with a speed that was almost indecent in this city of procrastination. The day after it was passed, General Chang Ying-hual went to the Cabinet meeting, after his formal opening of the conference, and persuaded his colleagues to petition the Tzuynanui to give the needed relief. The instruction was issued the next day.

Most of the foreign business men reported on the corrupt methods of station masters in wrongly classifying goods for the purpose of exacting exorbitant freight charges. This has been a prolific source of squeeze. Another source is the open selling of cars to the highest bidder. Still another lucrative side-line of station officials is the levying of transit taxes according to schedules that have no other justification than the mathematical caprice of the station masters. Some of these worthies have printed their own tariff schedules for the guidance of the business community. They were exhibited to the conference by a business man, who proceeded to prove that the total cost of transporting a ton of wool from Pao-tou to Tientsin, including both legitimate and illegitimate taxation, amounted to six times the total freight charges for the same shipment between Tientsin and New York.

The Discrimination Against Foreigner. Another complaint of the foreigner relates to the discrimination against his goods on the rail-

THE UNMUZZLED DOG IN SHANGHAI.

URGENT MEASURES NECESSARY FOR HIS ELIMINATION.

SCOURAGE OF RABIES.

Less than two months ago says Saturday N. C. Daily News a young lady came out of the A. P. C. building and walked to the intersection of The Bund and Avenue Edward. A mad dog ran at her and bit her in the ankle, having just previously bitten a Russian who was standing near. Within forty minutes she had visited the Health Office and had been given the first anti-rabies inoculation. The treatment was completed in three weeks and no symptoms of the disease became apparent. Three weeks afterwards she felt a choking sensation in her throat; in fifteen hours she died of rabies. A Russian was found dead in Hongkew Park within a few weeks of this incident.

An average of three new cases of persons bitten by dogs are treated daily at the Health Office. The total number per annum runs into large figures. Immediately appears to be established in '99 per cent. of cases who undergo the Pasteur treatment; one per cent. die of rabies in spite of the treatment. There are few deaths so terrible as death from hydrophobia.

Order Ignored.

Rabies has been entirely stamped out in Great Britain, yet there are few countries in the world, if any, where the dog is so well loved and disease has been stamped out by the stringent application of the muzzling order and efficient quarantine. It can be stamped out in any country in the world if such an order is made effective.

A Municipal Notification is appearing in the Shanghai newspaper notifying dog owners that dogs must be effectively muzzled, and that dogs found unmuzzled are liable to be shot. This order is ignored by nearly every dog owner in Shanghai, comments the paper. In a twenty minutes drive through roads of the Western District between Seymour and Edinburgh Roads last evening we counted 15 dogs—four were on leashes being led by Chinese servants, one by a foreigner, and the remaining ten were loose (five of these were Chinese wonks). Not one dog of the 15 was muzzled.

An Urgent Task.

The most serious work of the Police Force to-day is probably the apprehension of gunmen and armed robbers, but the saving of life by stamping out the deadly scourge of hydrophobia is of equal urgency. For one foreigner bitten by unknown dogs there are probably one hundred Chinese, and few of them take the Pasteur treatment. But apart from police vigilance, the co-operation of every foreigner is needed to deal with this menace—and especially that of dog owners, among whom there are many Chinese.

The cult of the dog is a healthy one and one that should be encouraged, as it is in England. We have many fine breeds in Shanghai, and among them a large number of dogs who would catch the judges eye on the bench at any Western dog show. These dogs, to keep them free from rabies, need as much care and protection as human beings. They are not having it at the present time, but it is largely the fault of their owners for not insisting that they shall wear muzzles in public places. A dog without a muzzle would then be suspect immediately, and it would be the duty of every observer to notify the nearest policeman or police station, that such a dog was at large. Most dog owners, like ourselves, hesitate to burden a dog with a muzzle when it is such a rarity; but the present outbreak of rabies is such that immediate and extreme measures are necessary, and should be enforced both for the good of the dog and his owner.

The late Dr. James Cyril Dalmahoy Allan, M. D. (44), late of Victoria, Hongkong, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £5,379.

These are sometimes charged many times the amount that the Chinese has to pay. Though this is a direct violation of Washington conference engagements, no use was made of the political weapon, and the point brought out was that many foreign firms had transferred their business from the railways to the waterways to the loss of the railways concerned. The economic argument may yet secure comprehensive amelioration of this discriminatory treatment. N. C. Daily News correspondent.

INCREASED IMPORT TAXES.

ATTITUDE OF SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER.

"DIRECT INTERFERENCE."

A statement of what is going on in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce as regards the new import taxes as well as the increased tonnage dues and production tax appears in Saturday's N. C. Daily News.

It is stated that Chamber has been active in this matter not only through the official channel of the Consular Body by protest and interview and through their respective Ministers, but also directly with the Customs and Chinese Officials and through the National Chambers of Commerce with whom they co-operate.

The attitude of the Chamber respecting the contemplated taxes if they are enforced on September 1 is that apart from their illegality and contravention of all arrangements with Treaty nationals they will have disastrous results and eventually react most seriously on those who have imposed them.

Should Not Be Allowed.

The attempt to remove the transit duties, coast trade duties, Native Customs duties, constitutes a direct interference with the Customs machinery for the aggrandizement of one particular political party and this should not be allowed. The above taxes have been earmarked for foreign and domestic loans and represent Tls. 24,000,000—in revenue annually which is intended to eliminate by a stroke of the pen with no alternative revenue except exorbitant increases in dues which are not received by the Customs.

With regard to abolishing Likin, the Chamber does not believe its removal can be accomplished by September 1, 1927, even if it could the effect would be comparatively local.

Tonnage Surtax.

The tonnage surtax besides being in contravention of the Treaties is, even at its reduced amount, a heavy burden on what is already a very expensive port and should be at once removed. The production tax heads for suicide of local industries and it will, at a time when conditions are none too good even without these impositions, cause a very large amount of unemployment.

The Chamber continues to take all possible measures against the imposition of these various restraints on trade and it feels quite sure the public, both Chinese and Foreign, are equally opposed to all such radical and ill advised increases in the form of surtaxes at a time when trade is in a very uncertain and parlous condition.

HOOT GIBSON.

"THE DENVER DUDE" AT THE WORLD.

Beautiful scenery forms the background for "The Denver Dude," a first-rate Western comedy featuring Hoot Gibson, which comes to the World Theatre to-day after a successful run in Kowloon. "The Denver Dude" is the story of a strong, smiling cowboy who sets off for a quiet vacation trip only to find himself involved in a series of adventures, the first of which causes him to act the part of a "dude" for the time being. Soon afterwards he falls in love with the pretty daughter of a ranch owner, but his romance is interrupted by his arrest for robbery. Aware of the identity of the real robbers, he makes his escape, attired in a kilt, while his guard is asleep, and gives chase on an untamed horse. The nature of the climax is obvious, but it will delight all admirers of the genial cowboy star.

THE TONNAGE DUES.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS CLEAR.

Following the scheme which was agreed upon of clearing ships through the consulates of their nationalities instead of through the Customs while the 50 per cent. additional tonnage dues imposed by the "Nationalists" continue in this force, two British ships and one American cleared in this manner on Friday last. The dues, it is understood, were duly paid into the shipping offices of the consulates in question.

A SIX-PENNY WEDDING RING.

GIRL TEASED INTO MARRIAGE.

New York, July 14. Helen Wainwright, a girl swimmer, is seeking the annulment of her marriage to the organist of a cinema theatre at Oklahoma City on the curious ground that Miss Gertrude Ederle, the Channel swimmer, by playing a practical joke on her, forced her to assume the bonds of matrimony.

The girl's case is that while touring the country with Miss Ederle the latter publicly teased her for having been seen several times with Mr. George Leonard Holland, the young organist.

To turn the tables on Gertrude, she bought at a sixpenny store a wedding ring which she wore behind the stage at the theatre.

The manager of the theatre, assuming she had been married, promptly informed the audience who next evening when she appeared on the stage showered rice upon her.

Oklahoma newspapers printed romantic stories of the "wedding" and to avoid gossip Helen married the organist, leaving him two hours after the ceremony. The bridegroom returned to his music and Helen continued her tour with Gertrude.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1055 b.
Chartered Bank, £20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., £32 n.
Mercantile C., £131 n.
P. and O., £91 b.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$590 s.
China Underwriters, \$150 s.
North China, Tls. 143 n.
Union Ins., \$283 sa.
Yangtze Ins., \$37 n.

Fire Ins.

China Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 s.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$32 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$211 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$60 s.
Indo-China, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., 92/- n.
Star Ferries, \$541 sa.
Waterboats, \$160 n.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$15 s.
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguets, \$170 n.
Kailans, 45/- n.
Langkats, Tls. 119 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 31 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 61 n.
Raubs, \$3.65 b.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$112 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$35 n.
Hongkew, Tls. 1361 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 440 b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 90 n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, 61 s.
H. E. Lands, \$531 b.
Realty, \$5 sa.
Territorials, \$11 s.
Humphreys, \$121 n.
Princes Bldgs, \$39 n.
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.

Ewa Cottons, Tls. 27.40 b.
Orientals, Tls. 1.80 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 551 n.

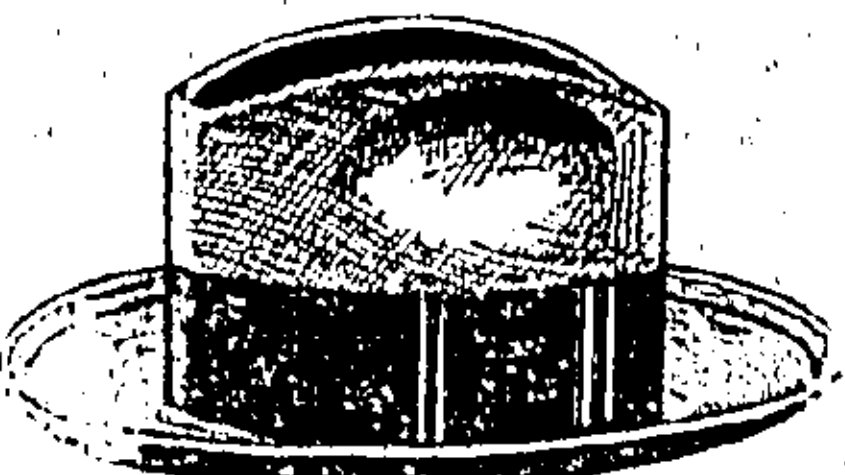
Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 s.
Tramways, \$20.80 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$14 s.
Singapore Trams, 11/- s.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$21 s.
Canton Ice, \$5 n.
Consentia/Comb, \$7 s.
China Lights, \$13 s.
China Prods, \$4 n.
Constructions, \$12 s.
Daily Farms, \$15 b.
Dor A. Wing, \$6 n.
Hong Electric, \$521 b.
Macao Electric, \$37 b.
Ropes (Old), \$10 n.
Laid Crawford, \$5 s.
Mackintosh, \$201 b.
Sinacros, \$1 n.
United Abestos, \$12 s.
Watsons, \$11 n.
Rowells, \$5 s.
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THE BOY SCOUTS' MILE.

CODE OF AN INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE.

IMPRESSIONS FROM SWEDEN.

Captain E. McIntyre, secretary of the Scottish Headquarters of the Boy Scout Association, who accompanied the Scottish Scouts to the international jamboree which was held in Sweden, sends the following communication to a Home Journal:

Saltjobaden, July 14.
Two great days of the jamboree are over, the Chief Scout's visit to the camp and the parade in the city of Stockholm. The camp itself is situated on Beatelund, which is reached by motor boat or by one of the little pleasure steamers from the little railway terminus at Salsjobaden. Here one sees the Scottish Scouts mingling with the French on the one side or the other nationalities on the other. Although neither of the nations can speak the language of the other, they manage to make themselves understood by signs. Presently a few visitors arrive from the Sweden, Danish, Norwegian, and other contingents until at one time no fewer than ten nations are represented in this little corner occupied by the British.

And everyone is wearing the Scout smile and happy and chummy with everyone else. On the slightest provocation it seems as if pandemonium were let loose. A Scout "yell" is suddenly sent up from one camp, to be followed by other more blood-curdling sounds from those adjacent, followed by howls of happy laughter.

Each morning a short parade is held while the Sweden national flag is slowly hoisted. It is an impressive ceremony—more impressive perhaps because of the presence of many national and troop flags. Then follows the morning prayer by the camp padre; just a few homely words, and the contingents return for breakfast.

"The Chief."

This afternoon there is obviously something exciting happening. One can see faces peeping out from among the trees and the glint of colour of flags. Then suddenly the magic words "The Chief" are uttered and almost at once there is a tremendous rush, and yelling their weird calls, 4,000 boys dash to their allotted places.

There is a sharp pause and tense silence and then at the call of the Chief to come nearer there is a frantic outburst of cheering from the boys as they surge in one fast wave towards the platform on which the Chief stands.

And in the midst of this spontaneous outburst of youthful enthusiasm there is an element of humour as the battery of cinema men wait just a fraction too long and are swept along with the tide. Only the presence of a small ditch prevents disaster to the cameras.

It is many minutes before the noise of welcome dies down and the clear strong voice of the Chief sounds out like a clarion call over the field. First he thanks the boys of many nations for their welcome and then he appeals to them to mix and be firm friends long beyond the time of the jamboree, to help bind the nations together and prevent war in the future. And his appeal is greeted with wild but sincere cheering, as it is translated into Swedish. Then the Scouts of the world march past the platform to the admiration of the Chief.

So ended the great function in camp, but there followed a visit by the Chief to the camps. In the evening a camp fire was held close to the edge of the water. Five thousand boys and friends crowded into the natural amphitheatre and listened enthusiastically to the efforts of the various nations.

In the gloaming the sound of the bagpipes and the "hoohing" of the Scottish Scouts as they danced the eightsome reel, provided an eeriness to the scene.

It was a gala day in Stockholm when we entered the city and marched down the main thoroughfare past the Chief Scout.

We must not forget to mention the extremely kind way we were treated on our arrival in Copenhagen. Our Danish brother Scouts met us and looked after us for a whole day with a warmth which could not be excelled.

With regard to the old hawk who was yesterday recommended for a free license, by Mr. Lindsell, Inspector Grant stated this morning that enquiries showed that the old man was telling the truth. If his Worship would make an order for granting him a free license, this would serve until October, when a full license could be given with funds out of the poor box. His Worship directed the police to arrange these details.

THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. MARITCH.

GETS A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

London, July 13.
Mrs. Dorothea Maritch, aged 33, of Herne Bay, was sentenced at London Sessions yesterday to twelve months' hard labour. Mr. Wilberforce, the deputy Chairman, described her as an extremely undesirable person.

Mrs. Maritch, an exceptionally tall and well-built woman—she is said to weigh 26 stone—broke down and sobbed.

Last week she was convicted of having obtained, during three months, jewellery worth £1,300 from West End firms on the pretence that a boarding house at Herne Bay was her property.

The police alleged that Maritch in 1925 got to know a Mrs. Rebecca Pohl, who had been certified as insane and that since November 1925 Mrs. Pohl's estate had been depleted to the extent of £20,000 through Mrs. Maritch, assisted by a woman of title, two solicitors, and a man who was stated to have been deported from South Africa following a conviction for forgery.

Her real name was believed to be Amour, but she would not give any information about her early life, which was "something of a mystery." She was the wife of an ex-officer in the Russian Naval Reserve.

It was stated that Mrs. Maritch while in prison had refused to give any information about the jewellery except on the condition that she was bound over.

"If you wish to give any information you may do so now, but remember I am not going to be trifled with. This is your last opportunity," said Mr. Wilberforce to the woman.

Detective-Sergeant Sands said he had traced to a reputable firm of West End pawnbrokers diamond earrings and rings, some of which had been sold outright. There was still nearly £500 worth of jewellery unaccounted for.

"There are three rings missing," replied Mrs. Maritch. The Hon. Mrs. Hugo Stonor has one and with regard to the other two I don't want to mention the names in court."

A detective stated that he had been unable to see the Hon. Mrs. Hugo Stonor.

A FUNNY FILM.

SYD CHAPLIN AT THE QUEEN'S.

Among the pictures accorded a high place in the recent voting for revival nights at the Queen's Theatre was "The Man on the Box." Syd Chaplin's delightfully amusing comedy. Cinema-goers will be pleased to learn, therefore, that "The Man on the Box" is to be the feature attraction at the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Those who have already seen "The Man on the Box" need no reminder of the many comic incidents with which the film abounds—Syd Chaplin's plight when he is flung into the street in the middle of the night clad only in his pyjamas, his adventures as a cabman, his disguise as a housemaid and the other diverting episodes which make "The Man on the Box" an exceptionally funny picture.

CAPTAIN BRINING FREED.

MURDER CHARGE DISMISSED.

London, July 14.
It was stated by the Leyland Line at Liverpool yesterday that a cable had been received that the judgment of the Venezuela court had been in favour of Capt. P. Brining, master of the Leyland liner Ninian, who was arrested at Puerto Cabello on April 7 on a charge of murder.

The charge arose out of an accident in which one of the occupants of a mooring boat was struck by the propeller of the Ninian and died from his injuries. Capt. Brining was in prison for two months before his trial.

The Leyland Line agents have been instructed to pay his passage home to England in the first boat leaving Puerto Cabello. Capt. Brining's home is at Blundell-sands, near Liverpool.

The s.s. President Taft arrived in port yesterday afternoon with 112 cabin passengers and 447 steerage passengers. There were 300 bags of mail for Hongkong and nearly 3,000 tons of cargo.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole, three junk mistresses pleaded guilty to mooring their craft outside five others, alongside s.s. Knut Hansen, at Buoy B. 21, on the 15th instant, and were severally fined \$5, with the usual alternative of imprisonment.

BLOOD RELATION'S MARRIAGE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN A WILL CASE.

VOID PROVISIONS.

A man's objection to the marriage of blood relations led to an important judgment by Mr. Justice Russell in the Chancery Division recently.

It was delivered in the matters of the will of the late James Lanyon and the freehold estate of The Mount Braughing, Hertfordshire. Mr. Lanyon, said his lordship, left his residuary estate to his son for life for division among the son's children after him. This bequest, however, was "provided he does not marry a relation by blood, as I wish to mark my great objection to marriage of blood relations."

Common Ancestor Problem.

"The son, a bachelor of 37," said the judge, "is anxious to have his position clearly defined, and he not unnaturally wishes to know:

Whether, if he, knowingly or unknowingly, marries a blood relation, he loses his life interest.

Whether the provisions of the will in regard to his marrying a blood relation are void.

Whether his future choice of a bride is to be fettered by reason of the subsequent discovery that he and his wife had a common ancestor who (say) landed in Pevernsey Bay with William the Conqueror.

His Lordship declared, in answer to the first question, that marriage to a blood relation would only appear to affect the children and not the plaintiff at all.

"The definition of blood relation appears clear enough," he continued, referring to the second question.

It cannot here refer to the statutory next-of-kin. In my opinion, it describes the relationship existing between two or more persons who stand in lawful descent from a common ancestor.

The chain of descent may be broken by illegitimacy, but, with that qualification, persons descended from common ancestors, however remote, are blood relations.

Plea of Uncertainty.

His Lordship pointed out that the son pleaded that he could never be certain that the person whom he married was not a blood relation, and upon that ground urged the Court to declare that provision of the will void on the ground of uncertainty.

He (his lordship) had come to the conclusion that the son could never be certain that he was not marrying a blood relation, and that a provision which led to such an uncertainty was a provision which led to a probable prohibition of marriage.

It was, therefore, void of effect, and the gift over, whereby the estate would go elsewhere than to the children in the event of the son marrying a blood relation, was void altogether.

A CREMATION SEQUEL.

VICAR SUMMONED ON PERJURY CHARGE.

The Rev. David Jenkyn Evans, of Clevedon, Somerset, and formerly vicar of Ponthfaen, Pembrokeshire, was summoned at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, last month by Mr. C. H. Saville, Barham, a Civil Servant of Kingsley-avenue, West Ealing, W., for alleged perjury.

Mr. H. E. Kingdom, prosecuting, said Mr. Evans was executor under the will of the late Capt. F. R. Barham, of Treowen. The charge against Mr. Evans was that last December, for the purpose of an application for cremation, he falsely signed the statutory declaration that the relatives had been informed of the proposed cremation, whereas the only near relatives had not been told.

Illness Kept Secret.

Mr. Barham said he did not know of the cremation until after it had taken place. The undue haste of the cremation and burial had created suspicion.

He would have objected to cremation, as his father had been ill for some time and none of his children was informed.

Mr. Evans said he had been a close friend of Captain Barham, who said many times he wished to be cremated. When he (Mr. Evans) signed the declaration he believed that the children knew of their father's desire.

Miss Ada Douglas Page, companion for 16 years to Captain Barham, denied the insinuation that she did anything to accelerate the captain's death. Under his will she received £100 a year and two cottages.

The Bench dismissed the charge, each side to pay its own costs.

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MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
*DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
MAEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London

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TALAMBA	8,018	5th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

*Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	(Manila, Sandakan, Thura,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Island, Townsville, B'bane,
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Sydney and Melbourne)

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KIDDERPORE	5,334	17 Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji
MOREA	10,953	19 Aug. 10 a.m.	Shanghai
TALMA	10,000	20th Aug.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MAEDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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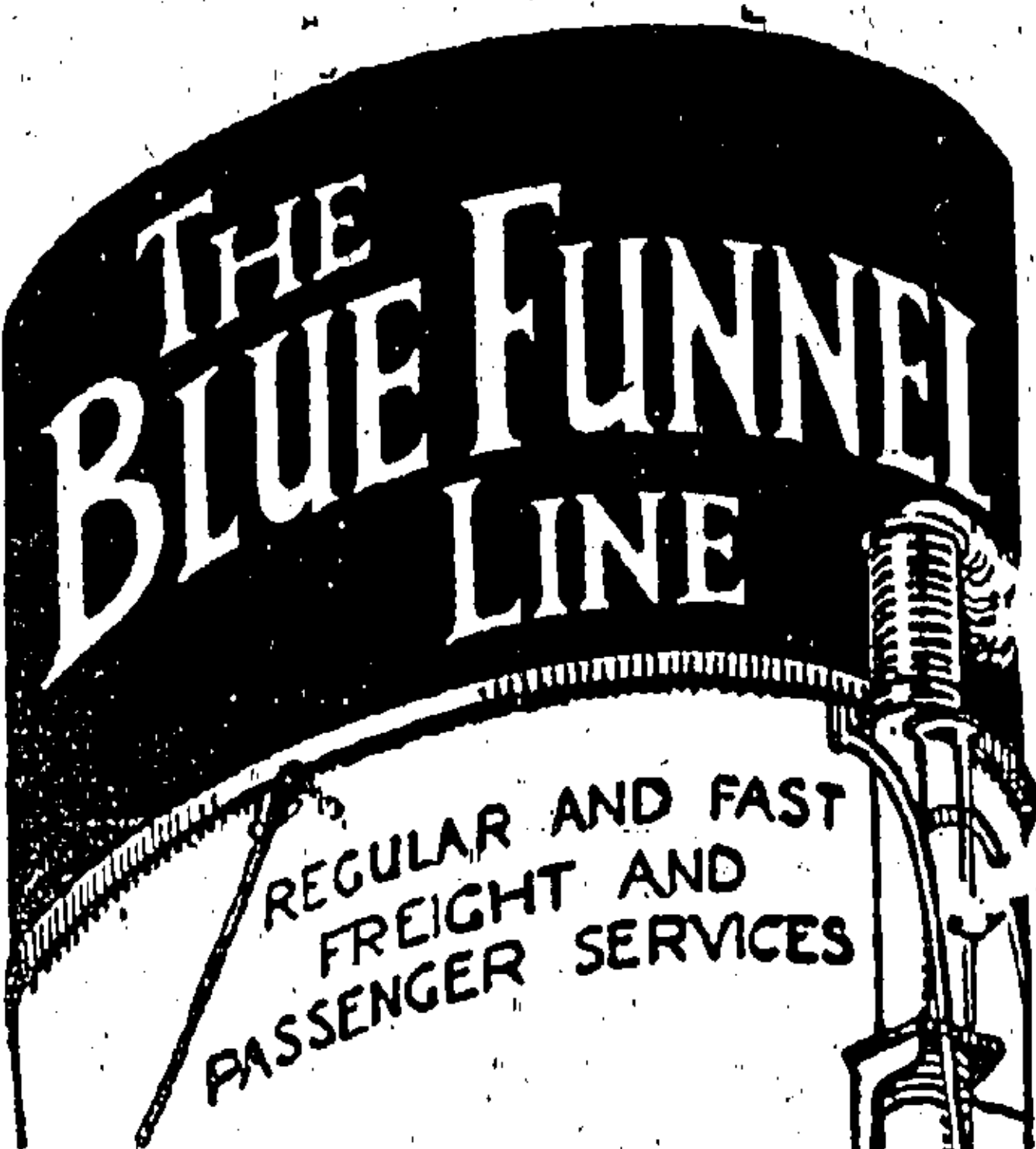
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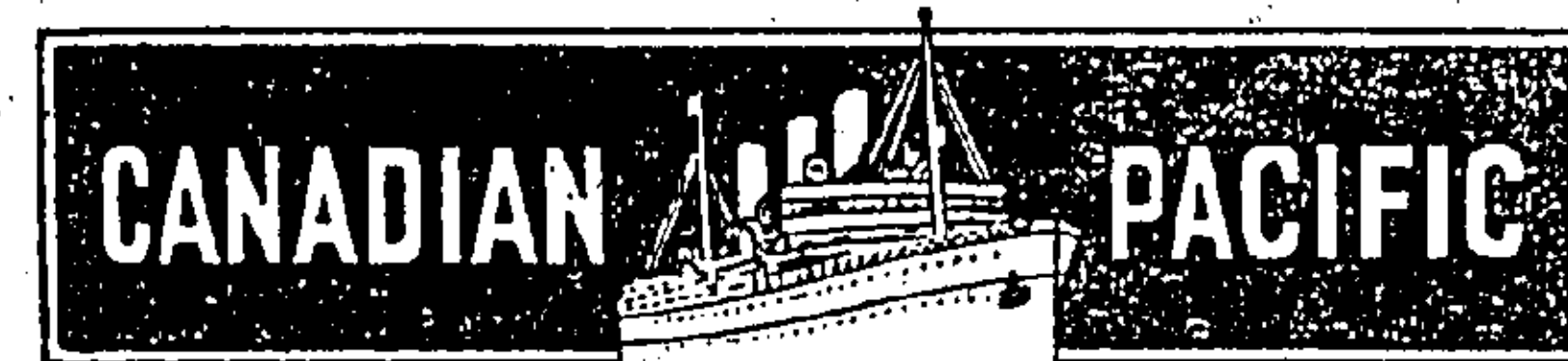
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SHE "CROWED LIKE A HEN."

WILL OF ECCENTRIC WOMAN IN DISPUTE.

THE HUSBAND'S ACTION.

Mr. Justice Hill and a common jury were engaged in the Probate Court, London, recently, in investigating the testamentary affairs of Mrs. Elizabeth Needham Warnett, late of Brixton Road, Stockport, who committed suicide by drowning in a reservoir on August 12, 1926.

Mrs. Clara Spect, a sister, and Miss Gertrude Jackson were plaintiffs, and they propounded a will dated July 2, 1925, under which nearly the whole of the estate, valued about £600, went to the plaintiff in trust. Defendant, Mr. James Warnett, husband of the deceased, alleged that the will was not duly executed, and that his wife was not of sound testamentary capacity, and suffered from delusions.

Opening the case for plaintiffs, Mr. Bucknill said the late Mrs. Warnett was certainly eccentric, but his case was that she had testamentary capacity.

Her relations with her husband latterly were not very happy. She had a child who was mentally defective. In July 1926 she tried to commit suicide by putting her head under a gas oven.

Doctor William H. Broughton, Stockport, who attended Mrs. Warnett for about ten years and up to the time of her death, said she was rather eccentric and dressed out of the ordinary, but was mentally capable. From about 1923 she ran a branch of surgery for him and his partner very conscientiously, but would work about any messages she had for them. It was nonsense to say she was insane.

Mr. Justice Hill—Used she to hand out medicine to the patients?—Yes. She would take them from a table, and she also attended to the telephone.

Mr. Bucknill—It was a position of responsibility?—Yes.

"An Undercurrent Scoundrel."

Mr. Abbot (cross-examining) witness if deceased called her asked husband a robber, a thief, a liar, and an undercurrent scoundrel, and if the last was a usual phrase?

Mr. Justice Hill—Is it a Stockport phrase or in any way a term of abuse?

Witness—Well, we have a river at Stockport. I do not know if it comes from that.

The Judge—Have you heard the expression "undercurrent scoundrel" before?—I have not.

Mr. Abbot—Do you know the scene when the testatrix crowed like a hen? (Laughter.) It may be normal in hens but not in a human being.

Witness—Comedians do it on the stage.

The Judge—I have heard that some ladies can crow like cocks. (Laughter.)

Mr. Abbot—And there are crowing hens. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. A. P. Thomas, Dr. Broughton's partner, in reply to the Judge said he never had any complaints that Mrs. Warnett handed out bottles of medicine to the wrong people.

The Judge—People suffering from measles did not get the medicine intended for whooping-cough for instance? (Laughter.)

—No.

Mr. Henry Green, solicitor, Stockport, described the testatrix as quite capable mentally at the time of the execution of the will. She kept quite cool while discussing her husband.

She said at the time that she had worked hard carrying on the business of an artist and contractor, and that she and her husband did not get on at all well together. Counsel asked if there was any other discussion.

Witness—Yes. She asked for her bill and paid it straight away. (Laughter.)

Other evidence was given as to the testamentary capacity of the late Mrs. Warnett.

Cut Out of Benefit.

Mr. Talbot-Ponsonby (for the defendant) said that the defence was that Mrs. Warnett suffered from such delusion with regard to her husband and other things that she was not of sound mind and was incapable of making a will. He reminded the jury that she not only cut her husband out of any benefit, but what was more important she cut out her mentally defective son of whom she was exceedingly fond.

Mr. James Knight Warnett, retired builder, and defendant in the action, said he was married to the testatrix on May 23, 1910. There was trouble about a loan immediately they returned from the honeymoon. Later she accused him of robbing her and called him an "undercurrent scoundrel."

After the birth of the child his wife, said Mr. Warnett, was

SUPERSTITION AND THE QUEEN.

PAYING FOR A PAIR OF SCISSORS.

6D. FOR LORD PROVOST.

Edinburgh, July 12.

There was a delightful incident when the King to-day inaugurated a new housing scheme at Prestonfield, where his Majesty and the Queen each planted a tree.

The King had intimated that he desired to plant his tree and not merely make a pretence of putting some soil on it. As he crossed to where the tree was to be planted he was heard to say to Lord Provost Stevenson, "I am afraid this is a very bad time of the year to be planting trees."

Taking a spade the King put three generous spadefuls of soil round the sapling's roots, and, striking the spade into the earth in workmanlike fashion, said, "There, I think that will do."

The royal party then moved to the second tree, which was suspended by three strands of ribbon above the hole in which it was to be planted.

The Lord Provost handed the Queen a pair of silver scissors with which to cut the ribbon. This done, the tree settled down into its rooting-place.

But her Majesty was not content. "Can I not put some soil about its roots too?" she inquired.

The spade which the King had just used was handed to the Queen, who sprinkled a little soil about the roots.

Then turning to the Lord Provost the Queen referred to the superstition that to accept a knife or a pair of scissors without paying for it is an omen of "cutting the friendship." She therefore handed the Lord Provost a sixpence, a royal token of the purchase of the scissors.

Housing of The People.

The King, in inaugurating the housing scheme, said:

The Queen and I are very glad to be associated with this scheme at Prestonfield, which by providing healthy and convenient homes in pleasant surroundings will add materially to the welfare of a large number of my people who are at present denied those blessings.

Housing, especially for the working classes, enlists the deep sympathy and warmest interest of the Queen and myself.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles, and along two miles of the route from Holyrood Palace to Prestonfield 36,000 school children were massed and they gave their Majesties a wonderful cheer.

The royal party drove nearly five miles to another housing estate at Lochend, where they visited four of the houses. The visits were unexpected, but the homeliness of the King and Queen invariably put the householders and their families at their ease.

One of the houses visited was that of Mr. Alexander Dickson, a corporation workman, and all five children of the family were assembled.

Immediately the King and Queen entered Margaret, aged 15, played the National Anthem in homely fashion on the piano, and on being complimented by the Queen gave an encore performance.

not the same woman. When the news came of the death of her brother, who dropped down dead in the street she made noises like crowing. At the funeral ladies were not invited. He went out of respect.

"They engineered a party in my house that afternoon unknown to me and went down to the cemetery in a cab and made a scene," said the witness. She rarely spoke to him after he came home.

Mr. Ponsonby—What was your wife's condition and manner during election times?—Excitable to a degree.

Was she more than usually excited?—Oh, yes, excessively excited. She continually talked politics, morning, noon, and night, and got excited if you did not agree with her.

Mr. Justice Hill—A lot of people do that who are not insane. (Laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Bucknill (cross-examining), witness agreed that his politics and his wife's were not the same.

Counsel—You had quite a big row about the General Election in 1924?—I don't remember.

Don't you remember her having a black eye?—That was nothing to do with the election. There was a quarrel, the witness was understood to say, and his wife got "under the table on the floor." He never touched her in his life except on that one occasion, and that was after she had struck him and he put her down on the floor.

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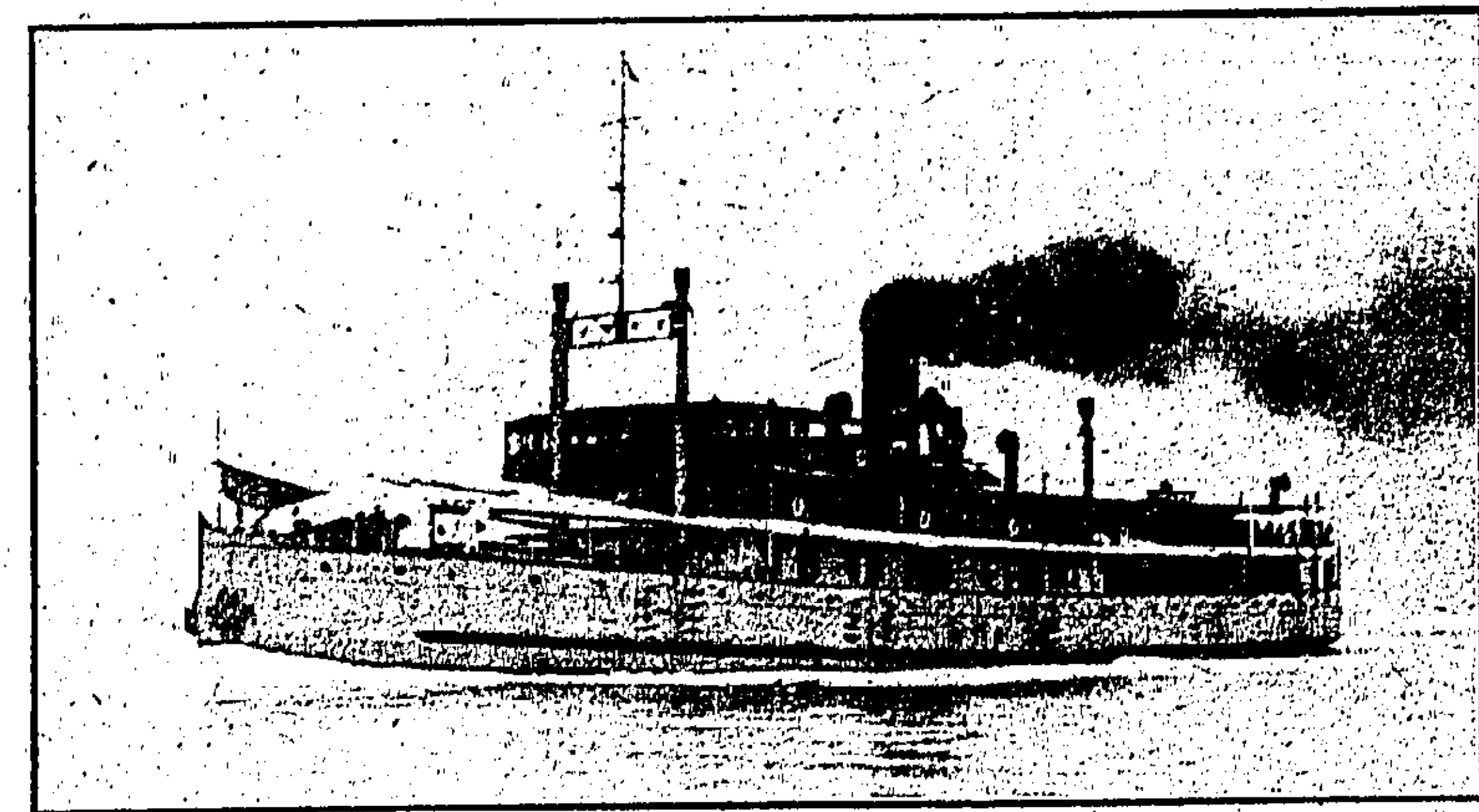
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Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg Sh'mpton Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Laviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg Sh'mpton Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg Sh'mpton Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	C'burg Sh'mpton Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Laviathan	Nov. 12	C'burg Sh'mpton Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Agulhas	Nov. 16	C'burg Sh'mpton Nov. 22
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BASEBALL PROTEST.

COMMITTEE TO ANNOUNCE
DECISION TO-DAY.

The protest lodged by the Filipino Club baseball team against the "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the protest committee of the Hongkong Baseball Association yesterday.

The meeting was held at the office of the American Consulate, Mr. J. J. Muccio, the president of the Association taking the chair.

The protest committee consisted of Messrs. S. Hachuma (Japanese B.C.), D. Alves (Recrécio) and Burrell (Hongkong B.C.). Mr. R. R. Idefonso made the protest on behalf of the Filipino team and the Dragons were represented by their captain and coach Mr. R. Shim.

By way of opening the meeting, the chairman said that the subject of the protest was pretty well known. In their league match against the Filipinos on Sunday August 7, the Dragons employed the services of Mr. Abe Liu, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Idefonso had lodged a protest against Mr. Liu participating in the game on the ground that he was a member of the visiting team of Honolulu Baseballers.

The meeting was held to decide whether the points should go to the Filipino Baseball Club and it was the duty of the protest committee to carefully weigh up the matter and pronounce their decision after hearing both parties.

Keep up the Game.

Mr. S. Hachuma who umpired the match was the first to give his views. He said he would like to see the game develop in Hongkong but that he should be sorry if anything resembling bad sportsmanship should creep into it. He urged the committee, of which he himself was a member, to exercise their judgment to the best of their ability and pointed out the importance attached to the decision. He further urged the officers of the baseball club to stick to the game, and mentioned that even though incidents like the present should crop up, they should not feel discouraged. Every Club had to undergo some kind of trial or other during its infancy and the Hongkong Baseball Club would be no exception.

Mr. Hachuma added that it was very trying to play in the hot sun during the summer and expressed the hope that public sympathy would soon secure for the Club a ground, so that they could enjoy a game in cooler weather.

As regards the protest Mr. Hachuma said: "Any reasonable proposition will receive my fullest support and I hope this meeting will settle the present dispute to the satisfaction of everyone concerned."

Filipino's Views.

Mr. L. R. Idefonso then presented the arguments on behalf of the Filipino team. He said that, noting Mr. Liu's name as No. 3 in the Honolulu Chinese team, he lodged a formal objection with Mr. Shim regarding Mr. Liu's presence in the Dragon's team. When the Honolulu team made their first appearance Mr. Liu was there in full uniform and Mr. Idefonso added that Mr. Liu had always been present "rooting" for the visitors, which was as it should be, if Mr. Liu was a member of their team. He quoted a letter from the secretary of the S. C. A. A. which described the Honolulu Chinese as a visiting team and said that Mr. Liu, being a member of the visiting team, could not be considered a resident. That being so, the Dragons had no right to play him.

Continuing Mr. Idefonso said that he put the matter plainly to Mr. Shim, and said that a protest would be made if Liu was played.

The Rules Interpreted.

The rule, Mr. Idefonso said, provided that any person who had been two weeks in the Colony might play in League matches. In this way, the All Stars Filipino could be made to play for the Filipino Baseball Club if they stayed in Hongkong for two weeks. The Japanese could send for talent even from Japan to play off their important matches. The Hongkong team might draw from the American ships. Such was certainly not a correct interpretation of the rules and Mr. Idefonso explained that the rules meant that any person who would become a permanent resident could take the field after being two weeks in Hongkong.

He said that if any corruption was allowed to creep into the stage of the Association's efforts to promote the game it would mean the death of baseball and waste of the Association's endeavours to popularise the game. He addressed the committee in these words in conclusion: "Upon your decision will rest the future of good baseball in Hongkong."

An Apology.

Before placing the case for the Dragons before the Committee Mr. Shim expressed regret at having used disrespectful language to Mr. Idefonso. "If I have done so, I apologise before the representatives of all the different clubs," said Mr. Shim. The South China Club had always intended to abide by the rules and regulations and by-laws of the Club and Mr. Shim said he would certainly not have done anything which might amount to an infringement of the rules.

In Good Faith.

Mr. Liu had been in the Colony four weeks when the match against the Filipino took place. According to the rules any person after residing here for two weeks was entitled to play and Mr. Shim stated that he was confident that the rules would support him. He had played Mr. Liu without the slightest thought

DEPUTY PROTESTS.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A
CONSULAR OFFICIAL.

The Italian Consular Deputy, Dr. Ramondino, entered another protest at the Provisional Court at Shanghai, this time in connection with a case in which eight Chinese were charged with having firearms in their possession, as well as on six counts of armed robbery. This was the case in which a Chinese policeman attached to Sinza Police Station was charged with being concerned in the armed robberies and was severely reprimanded by Judge Li at the last hearing for betraying the trust imposed in him, Judge Li warned the man that he would be dealt with more severely than the other members of the gang, and he was as good as his word when he sentenced the ex-constable to life imprisonment while the other members of the gang received sentences ranging from six to nine years.

In connexion with this decision and the case as a whole, Deputy Ramondino entered the following protest:

"According to the agreement for the rendition of the Mixed Court, it is the duty of the Senior Consul's Deputy to watch the case and record objections if he disagrees with the judgment given by the Chinese judge. To be able to do that the Deputy should sit during all the hearing of a case, including the hearing in which judgment is given."

"In this case three accused were brought before the Court on a charge of possession of firearms, on May 2 when a remand was granted. During the period of remand five more accused have been arrested and six further charges preferred against them."

"The case was tried on July 29 before the Japanese Deputy who heard all the evidence relating to the aforementioned charges. The hearing for judgment, by consequence, had to be set before the Japanese Deputy who was the only one who had knowledge of all the facts in the case."

"It has been set, on the contrary, before me, and I am not able either to agree or disagree with the judgment given to-day not knowing what evidence it is based upon."

"I therefore protest against this attempt to reduce the function of the Deputy to a pure act of presence, to a simple formality, and I affirm the principle that all the hearings of the case in which a deputy is entitled to sit, must be set before the same Deputy."

A schoolboy's cricket match played at Portsmouth between teams representing Flying Bull-lane and Wellington-place schools, who met in Elementary Schools League, produced some extraordinary cricket. Flying Bull-lane school won by an innings and 92 runs, and for the winners Norman Cattell, aged 13, took nine wickets for six runs in the first innings. Charles Craven, aged 11, took the other wicket for three runs. Opening the batting for their side these two boys scored over one hundred runs in 45 minutes. Wellington-place School followed on and Cattell and Craven again bowled, the latter taking nine wickets for one run and Cattell the other for five runs.

That any protest against his action would succeed.

As regards Mr. Liu, Mr. Shim stated that he was in Hongkong for three months in 1923. In 1924 Mr. Liu was employed here with Messrs. Anderson Meyer and Company. He had come out to the East this time to look after his father's business and not specially to play for the Honolulu team. The Honolulu team, seeing Mr. Liu coming out to the East used him as their manager. That he never made no difference to the fact that after their engagement in Shanghai the Honolulu team would return but Mr. Liu would come back to Hongkong.

Mr. Idefonso said that if Mr. Liu's name had not been so glaringly printed as a member of the Honolulu Chinese team, in the pamphlet issued by the S. C. A. A. themselves, the protest would never have been lodged. The Dragons had many players to rely on and might easily have drawn on their reserves.

Chairman's Appeal.

Mr. Muccio said that at the beginning of the season the question of the registration of players was raised but at that time they did not think that step was necessary. He said the protest was a serious matter with, probably, far-reaching consequences. He appealed to all to be sportsmen and suppress any ill-feeling which might be created.

Continuing, he said that the impression was created that South China had been unportsmanlike in using the services of Mr. Liu. He himself would state that they used Mr. Liu in good faith.

The protest committee announced their intention of considering the question and will make a statement to-day that promises to clear up the situation.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

HOW NANKING RAISES THE
WIND.

The Shanghai Mainichi, a Japanese newspaper, has published a startling story of the kidnapping in the French Concession of a wealthy Chinese, said to be the comrade of a strong Shanghai Bank, and of the subsequent demand of \$1,000,000 for his release.

The kidnapped man's name, it is stated, is Wu Yau-ding, well-known Chinese merchant associated with the gold bar exchange, Wu, according to the Mainichi, was not the victim of a gang abduction but was being held as hostage by General Sz Tich, Commander of the 26th Nationalist Army, garrisoned in Shanghai.

According to reports, the paper states, the detention of the Chinese was brought about by orders from the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

The kidnapped man, it is permitted to communicate with his family regularly and is extended every hospitality and facility to make his kidnapping a happy one. The Mainichi further asserts that the family of the man are endeavouring to keep the matter a secret and have denied that Wu has been kidnapped. His whereabouts, it is said, are known to his family, the only thing that stands between him and his liberty being the payment of the trifling sum of one million dollars.

Vice-Consul Interviewed.

It is asserted that his captors are the essence of courtesy and that Wu, despite his detention, is having a most enjoyable time. The Mainichi also claims that Wu has not been the first wealthy Chinese to be detained by orders of the Nanking Government.

A number of others, have been subjected to similar treatment and were released only after payment of varying sums, depending on the individual's wealth and standing. At the Japanese Consulate the Vice-Consul stated he was not aware of the kidnapping.

"I do not say it is not true, but I have not heard of it," the Vice-Consul said after telephoning and carrying on a conversation in the Japanese language.

A Dash for Liberty.

Mr. Chu Tuh-ching, a wealthy resident of Chapei, who was at one time connected with the Bureau of Public Works and Taxes and who was kidnapped from his home some weeks ago, succeeded in making his escape from the hands of his captors on August 3, says the Chinese press.

Mr. Chu was kidnapped early in July and since that time numerous letters had been received by his family from the kidnappers, demanding large sums of money for his ransom, failing which the miscreants threatened to do all sorts of bad things with their prisoner. The money was not paid, and Mr. Chu was kept under close confinement until the early morning of August 3.

Always on the watch for a chance to escape, he noticed that his captors were not so vigilant as they appeared to be when he was first taken prisoner. A guard, who was charged with watching him, went to sleep on the morning in question and Mr. Chu took the opportunity of making a dash for liberty. Slipping out of the house in less than half a minute, Mr. Chu ran for more than three miles before he found a ricksha which took him back to his home.

The police were at once notified but, upon reaching the house where Mr. Chu had been detained, it was found that the kidnappers had disappeared and so no arrests were made. Meanwhile, Mr. Chu has left for Tsingpu to recuperate and to keep away from the kidnappers for the time being.



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Tjikembang	Batavia	21st Aug	25th Aug	Shanghai
Tjikondari	S'hai, K'lung	23rd Aug	25th Aug	Batavia
Tjikaroom	Java, Mear	29th Aug	31st Aug	Amoy & S'hai
Tjiksalak	N. China	29th Aug	31st Aug	Batavia
Tjikarang	Batavia	4th Sept	8th Sept	Shanghai
Tjikembang	S'hai, K'lung	6th Sept	8th Sept	Batavia
Tjikodas	Java, Mear	12th Sept	14th Sept	Amoy, N. China
Tjikaneck	N. China	12th Sept	14th Sept	Tjikaroea
Tjikaroea	Batavia	18th Sept	22nd Sept	Shanghai
Tjikarang	S'hai, K'lung	20th Sept	22nd Sept	Batavia
Tjikini	Java, Mear	26th Sept	28th Sept	Amoy, N. China

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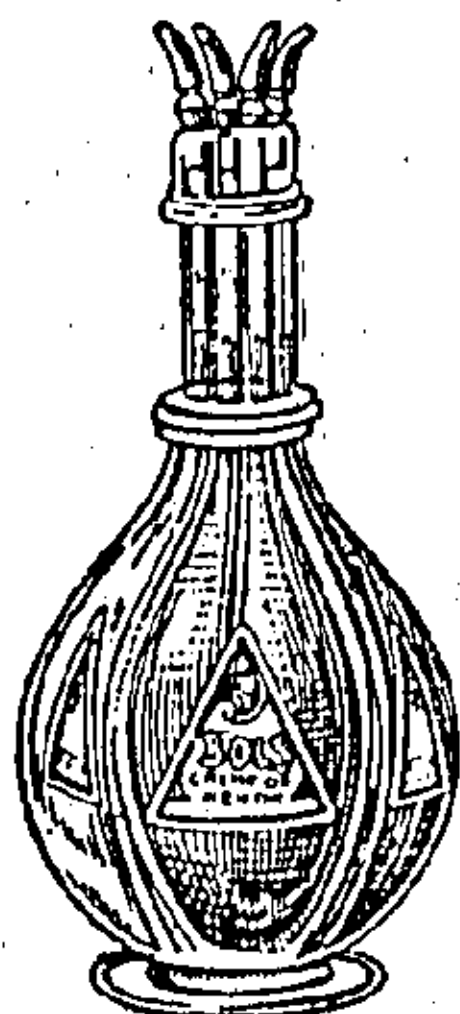
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MURDER TRIAL
SPEECHES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

counsel for the Crown enlighten-
ed the jury as to what the Crown
case really was. It was remark-
able that in a capital case, after
a passage of time from the arrest
of the man, the Crown had gone
into court and opened its case
without being able to place on re-
cord precisely what the jury was
going to be invited to find.

It would seem to carry with it
the possibility that they did not
know when they opened the case.

At the Eleventh Hour.

Mr. Jenkin asked the jury to re-
call that when counsel for the
Crown opened the case he was
asked to state what the Crown's
case was, the answer was
monosyllabic—*asphyxiation*.

The jury was asked to try a well
defined issue. He put it to them
that there being a concrete case
on the part of the Crown until the
eleventh hour was a matter for their
serious consideration whether it
had been built up as the case
went along. It did not require any
considerable mental strain to see
that the cross examination of
witness upon this particular as-
pect of the case might have been
different.

Rope Important.

Dealing with the question of
the rope, Mr. Jenkin said it had
grown and grown until it formed
the major evidence. He put it to
them that if the Crown attached
the importance to the rope that he
did, then it was remarkable in the
highest degree that no experi-
ments had been conducted for
their assistance.

To the best of his recollection
the only reference made to the
rope by Mr. Fitzroy was that
"Exhibit (1), the rope round the
neck, was an excellent piece of
work for strangulation." The
importance of the ropes had grown
however, and with all due respect,
he considered that the value of
evidence attached to them should
have been stated at the beginning
of the case so that they could
train their minds to it.

They were asked by the prose-
cution to reject altogether the
possibility of the woman having
hung herself and asked to say
that she met her death by
strangulation. All the rest of
the defence was alleged to be
a "frame up." If it was a
"frame up" it was remark-
ably clumsy, and on the evidence
he considered it impossible for
the jury to believe that it was a
"frame up."

Hanging Demonstrated.

Coming to the question of the
actual death, Mr. Jenkin demon-
strated on the frame work, which
was the height of the room, that
when the two pieces of rope
(which had formed one piece be-
fore the body was cut down),
were joined they were so long
that the woman's feet would not
have been clear of the floor. It
was remarkable, however, that
from the evidence given by In-
spector Lane, the short end of the
rope only hung down about six
inches, owing to the manner in
which it had been tucked over the
battens. When they took that
length and attached the other
piece of rope to it, and then added
the length of the woman's
body, which was five feet, it
would be seen that her feet would
be about a foot clear of the
ground.

The case is proceeding.

Six more condemned prisoners
have been taken from the Ward Road
Shanghai, and handed over
to the Chinese military authori-
ties for execution. Five of them
were shot and the sixth held
for further trial. The shooting took
place on a piece of vacant ground
at the rear of the military yamen
in Nantao. All the men maintained
a defiant attitude to the last, indulg-
ing in ribaldry and outbursts of curs-
ing. There now remain only 18 of
the original 80 sentenced by the old
Mixed Court, whose execution has
hitherto been impossible owing to the
unsettled conditions prevailing in
Shanghai Chinese military circles.
They are expected to be disposed of
this week in two batches of nine.

There is a strong likelihood,
says a writer in the *Evening
Standard*, that the War Office will
agree to the suggestion made by
Sir Robert Sanders that on their
return from China the Guards
should come via Canada. The
idea, he is told, originated with
people in London who are interest-
ed in the Dominion. They are
convinced that a visit of the crack
regiments to various centres in
Canada would have an inspiring
effect, as well as affording a pic-
turesque display. An extensive
tour could be arranged, and the
Standard writer hears that the
finding of the money would repre-
sent no difficulty. The visit would
be welcome in the Dominion.

TRAFFIC SUMMONSES
HEARD.

(Continued From Page 7.)

from the wharf. He asked the
driver if it was not better
to have waited instead of
driving so recklessly, whereupon
a European passenger jumped
out of the car and said "If you
don't like it, why don't you re-
port to the police." Witness in-
formed this European that a sum-
mons would be taken out against
the driver.

In answer to the Magistrate the
Inspector said that the car must
have been taking that corner at
10 miles per hour at least. The
car seemed to have come from
Ice House Street.

The Indian constable on post
duty at the Ferry Wharf corro-
borated the Inspector's evidence.

Mr. F. M. Crawford, who was
the passenger in the car, was the
only witness which the defendant
called. He said that he took the
car from the Hongkong Club and
when the car was making the curve
outside the Star Ferry Wharf a
man came up and spoke to the
driver of the car. Witness could
not say what the man said exact-
ly but it was something to the
effect that the driving was dan-
gerous to the public. Witness
told the man that that was all
"nonsense" and that if he thought
he had a grievance he should
notify the police. The man then
told witness that he was a police
inspector.

Major Willson imposed a fine
of \$10 and said that he thought
the constable and the Inspector
were in a better position to judge
what was happening than Mr.
Crawford.

Mr. Crawford asked for per-
mission to make a few comments
on the case. He said that the car
which defendant was driving was
going very slowly and certainly
no life was endangered. If any-
body was struck at all, the force
of the impact would be so slight
that the man would not be hurt.
The car was going as slow as the
engine would permit.

Major Willson, however, did not
alter his decision.

Commander P. L. J. Sebastian,
R.N., and Lieut. Commander W.
D. Brown, R.N., both gave evidence
of the speeding of Car No. 493
on the Repulse Bay Road, about
half a mile from the police sta-
tion. The car belonged to Dr. S.
To Wong who is away from the
Colony and will not be back for
a few weeks. Major Willson
after taking the evidence of the
naval men adjourned the case
sine die.

FATAL COLLAPSE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the stalls were located on the
edge of the building and much
of the trade was done from the
sidewalk that many more people
were not killed. It is understood
that the majority of those killed
were the stall-holders who were
beneath the roof of the building
when it collapsed and had no op-
portunity to rush to safety.

Not an Old Building.

The market was a wooden build-
ing throughout with very little
steel or iron supports but the
greatest damage was caused by
the heavy timbering and beams
used by the contractor which an
examination revealed to be held
together with nothing stronger
than long nails with an occa-
sional bolt and some very rough
joining. The whole market over-
ed an area computed by the Chi-
nese as 350 feet, a few working
out roughly at 10 ft. x 10 ft. (100
sq. ft.) and was built back against
a semi-retaining wall being, in
the widest part, about 100 ft.

It is understood that the build-
ing was erected six years ago by
a Chinese contractor and the tim-
bers showed yesterday very little
age being in the greater part of
good sound wood. This further
complicates the mystery of the
collapse which was obviously not
due to the decay of the material.
At one end the market had been
built so as to connect with a num-
ber of Chinese dwellings and the
collapse tore away practically the
entire wall at this point.

The market is situated in the
Native City at a point where Rue
Pere Frot (late Rue de l'Observa-
toire) merges with Chinese terri-
tory and is one of the principal
public markets of that district.
According to the Chinese police
the building was contracted for by
a Chinese builder who undertook
that the structure would last for
eight years. The police assert
that there is every possibility
that the contractor will be arrest-
ed and held responsible for the
deaths and injuries among the
Chinese.

Inquiries made last night in-
dicate that several of those Chi-
nese who were taken to the hos-
pitals suffering from injuries may
not recover thus increasing the
death roll.

CHIANG CAUSES
SURPRISE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

New Money Exchange.

The authorities yesterday in-
augurated a new exchange where
the Central China Bank notes of
from five to ten dollars could be
exchanged for the new fifty cent
notes. Recently the premises
taken for this purpose had to be
abandoned owing to the large
crowds and the difficulty of con-
trolling them and the frequent
quarrels between the soldiers and
the populace.

In accordance with their pro-
mise, the Government yesterday
opened new premises for this pur-
pose at the third wharf of the ex-
German concession. It was neces-
sary however to strictly limit the
amount, which could be changed
by one person, to one bank note of
either five or ten dollars.

An enormous crowd were lined
up awaiting their turn, but the
proceedings were so slow that un-
less they are speeded up, there will
be but few changed for the new
denomination.

Rice Difficulty.

Although there seems to be
plenty of rice in the port, but few
of the merchants can be found
dealing in it. Yesterday quite a
large quantity was removed from
foreign godowns, to unknown
destinations while rice shops
throughout the city blandly in-
formed customers that they had
no stocks.

AFFAIRS IN HUNAN.

Kweichow Troops in Command.

Hankow, Aug. 4.
A traveller who has recently
made a journey through Hunan
arrived recently in Hankow. This
gentleman has walked the whole
distance from Taoyuen, and is able
to give first hand information as
to the conditions prevailing.

While the capital is quiet, as in
fact is most of the province, it is
beyond dispute that practically
the whole of Western Hunan is
under the control of alien com-
manders. Chief among these are
the commanders of the Kweichow
troops who control the districts
down as far as Taoyuen.

Fighting for Chiang.

A significant feature of this in-
vasion, quite apart from the Can-
tonese invasion, is that the regi-
ments have inscribed on their ban-
ners characters which mean "We
are obeying the orders of Chiang
Kai-shek to attack Wuhan." Whether
they will ever reach here re-
mains to be seen, but it seems to
be the consensus of Chinese opin-
ion that these will not forget and
are unlikely to forgive the mur-
der of Yuen Tso-ming their former
leader. This seems to have created
a good deal of bitterness and
the Kweichow people are out for
revenge against General Teng
Shen-tai.

According to our informant
there was no Communist activity,
this being suppressed by leaders
on all sides.

FLIGHT DELAYED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

were carried by the three aboard
the Bremen monoplane namely the
two pilots, Fritz Loose, aged 30
years, who was a naval pilot in
wartime and flew for three months
during the Moroccan war in an
aerial ambulance for the Spani-
ards, and Capt. Koehl, 39 years old,
of great reputation as an aerial
navigator and twice shot down in
wartime, and their passenger
Baron von Hahnel, representing
the North German Lloyd, who
wears a monocle.

The Bremen can receive but
not transmit wireless. The latest
Atlantic weather reports are in-
nowise encouraging.—*Router*.

The following ships are expected
to be in wireless communication
with Hongkong to-day: Kiddopore,
Van Overstraten, Morea, Amazon,
Haining. President Jackson,
Change, Bintang, Maussang, Lima
Maru, Tongo Maru, Taiwa Maru,
Sungshan Maru, Samarang Maru,
Danmark, Daviken, Timanook,
Hellas, Chakong, Haiching and
President Adams.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—
1. Dulwich College, founded by Edward Al-
lison, 1619. 2. An instrument for measuring
the motion of clouds. 3. Caution's translation
of "Le Recueil des Histoires de Troie." 4.
1822. In New York. 5. The smallest practical
unit of liquid measurement: it is about one
drop. Also a note in music. 6. Thirteen
acres. 7. In the reign of Edward I. by his
wife, Eleanor of Castile. 8. From its connec-
tion with Christ's crucifixion, which is com-
memorated on Good Friday. 9. Paraguay tea,
grown and largely consumed in South Ameri-
ca. It is bitter in taste. 10. A silver coin
current in Peru. 11. The Cambridgehire fens.
12. Alexander Pope.

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